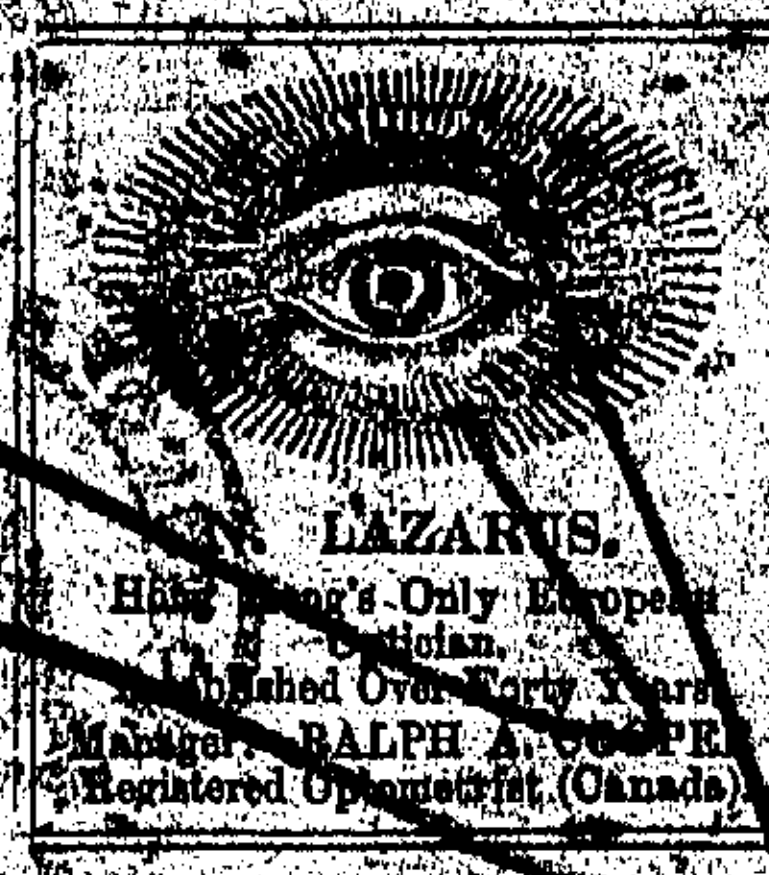


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Hongkong Daily Press

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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 1st, 1927.

伍拜禮

日壹月柒年七廿百九仟壹英

PRICE: 18 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yamati ... Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.30	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02
Taiipo ... Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.43	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.15
TaiipoMarket Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.47	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20
Yamling ... Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.04	10.58	12.45	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31
Shuangshui Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.09	11.03	12.53	2.06	—	—	5.28	6.35
Shamohun ... Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.05	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34	6.41
Yamling ... Arr.	—	8.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamling ... Arr.	—	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ... Dep.	7.45	—	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatukok ... Arr.	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatukok ... Dep.	8.15	—	—	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanling ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	9.00	—	—	—	—	—

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9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
SATURDAY, 2nd JULY.	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
3.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
SUNDAY, 3rd JULY (MACAO RACES).	8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
10.00 A.M. "TAISHAN"	6.00 P.M. "TAISHAN"
MONDAY, 4th JULY.	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	

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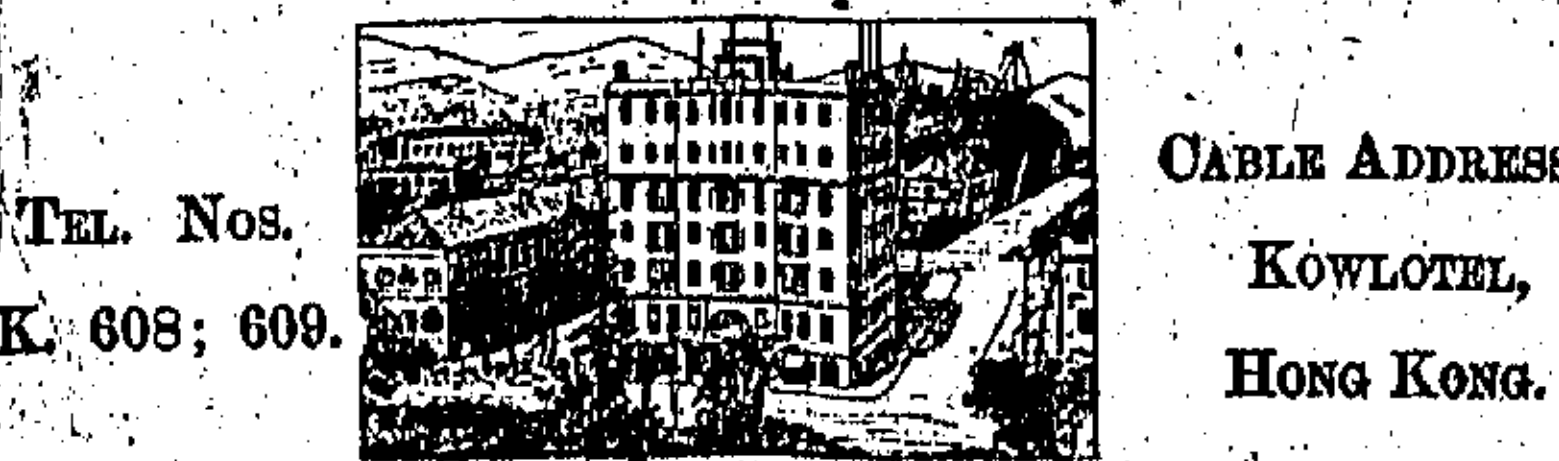
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IN 5 MONTHS.

"TOUTS" NEW LIFE.

DUBLIN.
Recognising that in a country of sportsmen and sportswomen betting cannot be suppressed, the Irish Free State Government has in five months made something like £100,000 by regulating it.
If the British Government had adopted the Irish experiment of ready-money betting offices, the same period, would have benefited to the extent of at least £2,000,000.
That is the view of a high official in the finance department of the Free State Government, who also pointed out that by its attempts to suppress street betting the State pays for its own failure to wipe out what it regards as a conventional sin.

Fewer Empty Shops.

Not only does the Free State Exchequer benefit from the taxes and licence fees derived from the cash betting office but the rates in Dublin are relieved, for scores of shops left vacant by the trade depression which followed the exodus of moneyed people after the signing of the Treaty have now been taken by bookmakers, who have deserted the side streets for the re-organised office.

Also, the ready-money betting experiment has improved the social standards of hundreds of young men who, instead of living a street-corner life as runners, touters, and scouts, are now employed as counter clerks and telephone operators.

The bookmakers of Dublin, like their brethren in Britain, protest against the 5 per cent. betting tax, and while the bookmaker is tearfully contemplating ruin the punter is raising his voice in anger against the Shylocks of the ring.

Priest Studies Form.

In self-defence the big bookmakers have opened ready-money offices, both in high-class and poor localities; but what they get over the counter cannot be compared with the huge sums once accepted on the nod in the betting rings.

To-day, says a pressman, I accompanied a well-known Dublin merchant into a high-class betting office. In one corner an old village priest was studying the obituary of his surroundings, and seated in chairs several young women were biting pencils after the manner of women and exchanging superstitions.

Overhearing their conversation, I concluded that the average woman is influenced first by the joke and next by the name of the horse.

The ready-money betting offices of Dublin have become a social as well as a national institution, for at the betting counter somebody meets everybody.

EIGHTS WEEK.

CHRIST CHURCH HEAD OF THE RIVER.

When the Oxford summer eights ended Christ Church finished the head of the river, a position they have held since 1924.

The bumps made by Pembroke and Exeter in the third division were disallowed on a protest, and Hertford, Pembroke, Exeter, and St. John's rowed as a fourth division. Pembroke bumping Hertford at the Ferry.

There were three bumps in the third division. St. Edmund Hall ran into University II. at the Willows, Christ Church III. caught Oriel II. before Weir's Bridge, and Exeter II. bumped Hertford II. at Haystack Corner.

Four bumps were recorded in the second division. University went up for the fourth time, catching Trinity at the Red Post. Trinity thus fell six places. New College II. ran into Oriel at the Long Bridges, and Brasenose II., who made their fifth bump, caught Balliol II. at the Boat House, when Balliol was not far away from Jesus, while Worcester II. succeeded in stopping St. Catherine's along the Willows.

CLEANER ENGLISH TOWNS.

BANISHING DIRT BY ELECTRICITY.

PREMIER OPENS NEW POWER STATION.

On a spot where as a boy he played cricket and football, and within four miles of his home at Bewdley, Mr. Baldwin, at Stourport (Worcestershire) inaugurated the new super-power station of the Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company.

The Prime Minister had a homely welcome among his own people, first in beflagged streets lined with cheering school children, and then at the power station, when his arm must have ached with the handshakes of so many old friends.

Recalling his cricket and football games on the site, Mr. Baldwin, speaking in a marquee, said it seemed like a nightmare to stand there that day. They were witnessing a stage in the miracle of electricity.

A Dream of Years.

With the coming of the industrial revolution, continued Mr. Baldwin, we have covered parts of the country with dirt, smoke, and poverty. For a hundred and fifty years the fight has been going against those who would make the country clean and wholesome.

Now we have called in science to our aid and electricity is going to be its handmaiden. Clean towns and far happier rural districts are lying just beyond the horizon if we put out backs into developing this great power. It has been one of the dreams of my life for many years to see electricity brought to our rural districts in the hope that one day we may find, at any rate, parts of England where electricity plays as great a part in the daily life of the poorest people as it does in Sweden and Switzerland.

Apart from cheap production, the chief difficulty lies in bringing together producer and consumer. For that, propaganda, the best sense of the word is necessary. The country people must be told what electricity can do for them.

Mr. Baldwin described the new station as part of the great scheme for the South-West and Midland districts, and said he believed that the next scheme of the Electricity Board would deal with Central England—a difficult district because it contained highly industrialised portions and an enormous rural area.

DUKE OF HAMILTON'S DAUGHTER.

DEATH AFTER SLIGHT INJURY.

FALL FOLLOWED BY ERYSIPELAS.

Through what at first appeared to be a slight injury to her nose, the death has occurred here of little Lady Mairi Nina Douglas-Hamilton, the seventh and youngest child of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. She was born on August 27th, 1914, and was a god-daughter of the Queen.

About ten days before Lady Mairi was playing with her dog in the grounds of Fern House, Shaftesbury, the duke's Whitehall residence, when she fell against a garden-seat, striking her nose.

No serious result was feared, but a few days later she became very ill and erysipelas developed. At an inquest held at Fern House by Mr. H. E. Vincent, the deputy coroner for South Wiltshire, with-out a jury, it was stated that the condition of erysipelas had been followed by septic pneumonia, which had proved fatal.

Dr. Norman Townsend, of Shaftesbury, who gave evidence at the inquest, said that it was the first case of the kind that had occurred in his experience. He added: "It is, however, not unusual for erysipelas to result from a wound. The germ is breathed in, not acquired from contact with the earth, like tetanus."

Lady Mairi was a very athletic girl, although so young she was a skilled rider and was one of the most successful competitors in mounted gymkhanas.

Her sudden and tragic death has plunged the whole countryside into sorrow.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Dominion Day, Canada.
Mohammedan Year 1346 begins.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."
Star Theatre: "East Lynne."
Principal Mails: Inward: Europe via Siberia (Pushimi Maru). Outward: Australia and New Zealand, etc. (St. Albans), 9.30 a.m.

Saturday.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Lawn Bowls League: Division I: K.C.C. v. C.C.C.; C.S.C.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.O. v. K.D.R.C. Division II: C.C.C. v. Club de Recreio; East Point R.C. v. Taikee R.C.; C.S.C.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club; K.B.G.O. v. K.C.C.
Lawn Tennis League: "B" Division: C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.; C.R.C. v. Nippon Club; K.C.C. v. University; R.E.S. v. U.S.R.C.; S.C.A.A. v. M.B.K. "C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. R.A.O.C.; Netherlands T.C. v. K.C.C.; Taikee R.C. v. S.C.A.A.

H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. Japanese, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic.
Theosophical Society's Bathing Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier for Picnic Bay at 4 p.m.
Friendly Football: Chinese Ath. Association v. Queen's Royal Regiment, Soekunpo, 4.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Grand Concert for Servicemen only, Theatre Royal, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.
Opening Night Fete at Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, let Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."

Star Theatre: "East Lynne."
Principal Mails: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Pushimi Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., and Europe via Victoria (Achilles), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Szechuen), 2.30 p.m.
Sunday.
3rd Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
3rd Extra Race Meeting, Macao.
Wah Yan Old Boys' Union Ping Pong Social, 3 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Tigers (S.C.A.A.) v. H.K.B.C., Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Beloved Rogue."
Wilbur Players present "Alias the Deacon" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails: Inward: Europe via Negapatnam, papers only (Laisang).

Monday.
Declaration of American Independence.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Baseball: Single Men v. Married Men (H.K.B.C.), Happy Valley Diamond.
American Community "at home" to friends H.K. Hotel Roof Garden, 4-6.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Beloved Rogue."
Wilbur Players present "Alias the Deacon" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mails: Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Grant and President Van Buren); Australia, etc. (Arafura). Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc., Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (President Jefferson), 5 p.m.
Tuesday.
Extraordinary General Meeting of The Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., to pass resolution to wind up Company, No. 35, Des Voeux Road Central, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Servicemen's Concert "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A. Chater Road, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance, Leo Gardens.
Wilbur Players present "Spooks" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

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MINERS' WAGE FALL.

DIRE STRAITS OF THE
FEDERATION.A. J. COOK STILL MAKING
THREATS.

London, June 2nd.

We intimated on May 25th says a copy to hand of the London Daily Telegraph that a very unwelcome wage drop in the mining industry was imminent, and the forecast was fulfilled with severity by the accretions which became operative yesterday. Their effect is to bring wages in almost every coalfield down to the minimum guarantee of the 1920 agreements. Lancashire stands above zero for the present, but its impending ascertained may reveal the same condition as now operates in South Wales, Yorkshire, Durham, and Scotland. This general fact of industrial depression and wage fall is sufficient in itself to give a note of anxiety to the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation being held to-day and to-morrow, the first to be held since the prolonged strike ended. By unhappy coincidence, this first re-assembly has to face the consequences of disorganising a national industry.

Short Time And Mines Not Paying.

The extent of the wage fall, and the fixing of a percentage figure which looks vague to the general public, but is vital to the miners, do not in themselves measure the misfortune of the industry. From the miners' point of view, there must be added the fuller effects. Short-time working, and from the owners' point of view there must be added the painful fact that, even on the reduced minima now operating, many of the mines are not paying. They are producing coal at a loss, and must meet out of capital a margin between costs and selling prices. I hear of Yorkshire collieries at which this loss is 2s. a ton, and in South Wales the shortage on three months' production—representing nearly twelve million tons—was 1s. 2d. a ton. Some collieries have gone out of production and others will have to cease.

Effects Of The Strike.

While this is grave and disappointing, it is not more grave than was anticipated, for the Samuel Commission amply forewarned the whole industry of the disaster impending, and advised remedies which the Miners' Federation refused to accept. A most unfavourable position was made infinitely worse by the strike, and the hopeful anticipation of the Commission that export prices would show a rising tendency has not been fulfilled. Mr. A. J. Cook and members of the miners' executive who met in London yesterday—blame the eight hours day, and superficially there looks to be something in the argument; but as a hard fact the extended day has been the one enabling means for hundreds of collieries to continue winding. It reduced costs of production very substantially, and it gave cheap coal—cheaper than some could have expected—for industrial, export, and household purposes. The industry has made its gesture to the nation; it has shown that cheap and abundant coal is possible, but it has not received an equivalent help in the form of reduced costs, either of transport charges, rates, taxation, or colliery supplies. An adequate return to the undertakings would have reduced the process of extinction which is operating on uneconomic mines.

Deficiency Of £589,000.

But the closing of uneconomic collieries has not yet reached the dimensions that were foreseen by the Commission. It was not prophecy, but economic fact which dictated the warning, and the year seems destined to fulfil even the worst yet the effect of closing down has touched Durham, where, in May 1924, 700 miners were employed, as compared with 171,414 in June of 1924; it has touched Yorkshire, Scotland, and South Wales, but unless the burden of mining costs is relieved, or markets improve, the process must become still more severe. Yorkshire falls back on its guaranteed minimum of 38 per cent., but in that county again, had there been no guarantee, the economic wage would have been 24 per cent. on 1011 base rates. These figures, in conjunction with some amount of under employment, present the most important subject to the miners' conference assembling to-day. They overwhelm questions of transfer and recruitment, or a new international committee. They bring into prominence the question of the single national miners' union, which will be pressed by the extremists, who regard that and an alliance with the Russian miners as essential preliminaries to severe strikes ahead. The federation itself is in dire straits. Not half the miners are paying members, and the unions of craft workers, about the collieries are separating themselves. A third factor is the post-strike develop-

(Continued on next Column).

NEW BRITISH PUBLIC
SCHOOL.NO BEATING OF BOYS BY
BOYS.

SUNDAY BOWLER HATS.

A new public school, Bryanston, is to be opened shortly. The property acquired, Bryanston Estate, the property of Lord Portman, lies close to the market town of Blandford, Dorset. It includes 400 acres of land and a long stretch of the river Stour. So the new school will start with splendid opportunities for football, cricket, rowing, and swimming.

The mansion is a fine building worthy of its surroundings. Completed in 1807, it is regarded as "admirably suited for a school." There is a main oak-panelled corridor, 100 yards long, and the three largest rooms can each accommodate 200 to 300 people.

A "provisional prospectus" has recently been drawn up by a committee including the Bishop of Liverpool, the headmaster of Christ's Hospital, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The prospectus states that the scheme has been launched in the first place "to meet the difficulty felt both in this country and in the Dominions of gaining admission to our public schools." Special provision will therefore be made for applications throughout the Empire.

"The school itself will seek to evolve on independent lines and to develop a curriculum closely in sympathy with the needs and aspirations of modern life."

One result is that a number of new departures from custom will be made, it is hoped. For instance:

There will never be more than two half-holidays a week.

No work of any kind will be done before breakfast.

One of the two Sunday chapel services will be voluntary.

Corporal punishment will be administered by masters only, never by boys.

On week-days in the summer the school dress will be grey tennis shorts and white tennis shirts.

Bowler hats will be worn on Sundays.

No Latin is to be taught in the senior forms of the school.

ment of non-political miners' unions in several areas. The old Nottinghamshire Association, reduced almost to a vanishing point, is pressing for a single union as its means of salvation, and it is possible that a special committee will be instructed to report to the July conference at Southport on that issue.

A. J. COOK INTERVIEWED.

"A Still Graver Crisis Ahead."

In an interview, Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said that a grave mining crisis would develop in this country later in the year. Reviewing the summer wage rates now disclosed, he proceeded:

"In my candid judgment this position is so intolerable that every one of the agreements arrived at at the close of last year's struggle, when the men were compelled to work on any terms, will irrevocably break down, because of the impossibility of the men to maintain themselves under their provisions. It is more than flesh or blood can stand. What with the reduction in current wages, and the prevalence of short time worked in the districts, the position in the British coalfield is such that men must continue to work on wages that are impossible for the maintenance of a decent livelihood. All the evidence at the moment points to the fact that, instead of the industry improving, it will become very much worse. The intense competition in export coal, which reflects itself on the prices of inland coal. This unhappily is all the result of last year's policy of the Government and the coal owners of Great Britain in deciding to lengthen the miners' working hours and reducing the weekly wages, and I can foresee a crisis approaching far greater than anything yet which the mining industry of this country has experienced."

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Mr. William Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association, in his June circular to the members, refers to the slump in the coal trade. He says that all responsible leaders should face the facts and work for harmonious relationships in the industry. Others might afford to indulge in high-sounding facilities and tickle the fancy of their hearers, but did this help them out of the slump which was having such dire effects in the homes of thousands? In view of the slump all differences should be laid aside, at least for the present. [In view of the fact that nothing was telegraphed by Lister it is safe to assume that no counsels of violence were adopted at the Conference.]

HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 30th, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	\$1,067 1/2 buy, 1,075 sel.
Do., London	\$215 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$230 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$303 nom.
Do., U.S.	\$213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$20 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$68 nom.
Chong Ching	\$620 sel.
China Underwriters	\$300 nom.
North China Ins.	\$143 buy.
Union Assurance	\$253 nom.
Xingfa Insurance	\$140 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$300 sel.
Douglases	\$314 buy.
Steamboats	\$223 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$110 sel.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$30 sel.
Shall Transport	\$37 nom.
Star Ferries	\$24 sel.
Waterboats	\$15.20 buy.
China Sugars	\$18 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$32 nom.
Jengneta	\$170 buy.
Asiatic Mining Ad.	\$40/ buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$140 nom.
Do. (single)	\$139 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	\$134 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$134 nom.
Do. (new)	\$134 nom.
Ural Caspians	\$5/ nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfe	\$108 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkong	\$145 buy.
New Engineering	\$15, 52 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$15, 87 buy, 100 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$290 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$353 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$36 sel.
H.K. Portfolios	\$14 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$39 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$14, 7.35 sel.
Oriental	\$210 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$12, 52 buy.
Do. (new)	\$12, 26 buy.
China Huses	\$17, 7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.55 buy, 20.90 sel.
Peak Trans (old)	\$15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$15 sel.
Singapore Tractions	\$107 1/2 buy.
Taxes	\$1 nom.
Amusements	\$19 s. div.
Canton Ins.	\$5 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$7.10 buy, 7.20 sel.
Do. (old)	\$8.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$14 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$71 nom.
China Providents	\$44 buy.
Constructions	\$230 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$15 sa.
Do. A. Wines	\$6 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$51.60 buy, 52.15 sel, 52.15/4 sa.
Macro Electric	\$35 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lang Crawfords	\$7 sel.
Mackintosh	\$194 nom.
Singapore	\$54 nom.
United A.bestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$114 nom.
Wm. Powell	\$6 nom.
Telephones	\$37.70 nom.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales
nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 30th, 1927.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	—
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Documentary Bills, months' sight	2/1 3/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,240
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,315
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	50 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	134 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	134 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand	109 1/2
On MANILA.—On demand	109 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—On demand	86 1/2
On BATAVIA.—On demand	121 1/2
On HANKOW.—On demand	nom.
On SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
On BANGKOK.—On demand	93 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	26 1/2
SILVER, per oz.	26 1/2

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 29th.	
Paris	124
Brussels	34.96
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Berlin	20.49
Copenhagen	18.16 1/2
Vienna	34.51
Helsingfors	102.8
Lisbon	2.15/32
Bucharest	810
Bombay	1/5.15/16
New York	4.85.17/32
Geneva	25.22
Milan	87.7/16
Stockholm	18.11
Oslo	18.77 1/2
Prague	169 1/2
Madrid	33.54 1/2
Rio	33.9
Thens	5.27/32
Yokohama	1/11.1/16
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	2 1/4
Silver, (spot)	26 1/2
Silver, (forward)	26.3/16

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wai, Taku
(for Tientsin & Peking), Dairen and
return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,658 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	25th	29th	1st
Leave Shanghai	27th	31st	3rd
Arrive Tsingtau	29th	Sept. 2nd	—
Leave Tsingtau	31st	—	—
Arrive Wei-Haiwei	30th	3rd	—
Leave Wei-Haiwei	30th	3rd	—
Arrive Chefoo	30th	—	—
Leave Chefoo	31st	—	—
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	4th	8th
Leave Taku Bar	4th	8th	9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	—	—	—
Leave Chingwangtao	—	—	—
Arrive Dairen	5th	9th	10th
Leave Dairen	9th	18th	15th
Arrive Taku Bar	—	18th	16th
Leave Taku Bar	—	20th	18th
Arrive Wei-Haiwei	Aug. 10th	21st	19th
Leave Wei-Haiwei	10th	21st	19th
Arrive Tsingtau	11th	22nd	20th
Leave Tsingtau	12th	23rd	21st
Arrive Shanghai	14th	25th	22nd
Leave Shanghai	20th	Oct. 1st	28th
Arrive Hong Kong	23rd	4th	31st

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TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK VIA SHANGHAI

JUNE TO SEPTEMBER

SPECIAL REDUCED RETURN TICKETS

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FOR TWO MONTHS

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RETURN PASSAGE MAY BE MADE IF DESIRED BY
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S.S. "RAWALPINDI"

16000 TONS

(CAPT. C. M. REDHEAD, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.)

LEAVES HONG KONG JULY 22nd RETURNS AUGUST 19th.

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FACTORIES: MANILA P.I. KING'S BUILDING.
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We are remaining here for a short season longer.

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NEW RECLAMATION GROUND

PRAYA EAS, WANCHAI

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Box 6 Persons.....\$12. Single Box Seat ..\$2.
1st Class Chairs ...\$1. Gallery......50 cts.

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EVERY

Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday,
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CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

COME AND SEE

THE CIRCUS POSTARRIER PIGEONS.

In commemoration of the visit ISAKO'S CIRCUS to Hong Kong, free prizes will be given away. At every performance, our carrier pigeons will be let off in the centre of the ring and the pens on whom they alight will be the recipients of the following gifts:—

GOLD WATCHES, EGGS, BRACELETS.

AND MANY OTHER VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Cut and bring this slip to the ticket office and you will obtain your ticket at a special rate from 30 cts. up.



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"FLORE DIVINA"
EXCELLENT SCENT.

PRICE: 50 Cts. per bottle

OBTAINABLE FROM
VICENTE ATIENZA & CO.
AGENTS.

No. 54, NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.
TEL. K. 155.

THE FLOODS IN LOUISIANA.

FLOODED LANDS THIRCE SIZE OF HOLLAND.

CONTROL OF MISSISSIPPI A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

ARMY ENGINEERS AND RIVER COMMISSIONERS
TO DRAW UP PLANS.

It has become only too clear that man is fighting a losing battle with the angry Mississippi and its legions of swollen tributaries. An inland sea covers a great part of Louisiana and a new river, running parallel to its parent, is forcing its way across country to the Gulf. The disaster is of gigantic dimensions in the number of drowned farms and of fugitive human beings and above all in the volume of the mighty flooded rivers.

It was the red men who gave the Great River the name of Mississippi, "the Father of Waters." Had they been husbandmen instead of hunters they would surely have defied the river as the early peoples of the Old World defied comparatively insignificant streams, and would have sacrificed men and beasts to it as the ancients offered even their children to those vast and pitiless forces of careless Nature which suffered man to prosper for a season and then overwhelmed him with all his works.

The Americans who are still struggling gallantly to save the last levees will certainly not doify their adversary, but even they will be tempted to personify him and to think of Mississippi as a Napoleon of rivers, and of Atchafalaya, Tennessee, Arkansas and his other mighty tributaries as his Marshals or Allies. Since the defence first broke at St. John's Bayou in Missouri and at Clarendon in Arkansas and 40,000 people fled from their homes, the bulletins have recorded a long series of disasters. Even the one success of the defenders, the saving of New Orleans, had to be purchased by the surrender of a huge area below the city to the floods guided through an artificial breach in the embankment at Poydras. Each day brought the same monotonous and tragic story of the bursting of the barriers, the inrush of the brown flood, the hasty flight of the inhabitants to the nearest refuge, and the inundation of vast tracts of rich and fertile land. Daily fresh tens of thousands of farmers abandon their homes and fields to an invader who moves more swiftly and more destructively than any human conqueror.

South-Western Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee have all been scourged in turn, but it is upon Louisiana, the old French settlement which took its name from Louis XIV., the "Sun-King," that the last and the heaviest floods have broken. Unlike some great rivers, Mississippi increases in volume as it nears the sea: the huge tributary stream of the Red River, itself a frequent menace to the lowlands, joins it little more than a hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and a great part of the State is level plain little above the normal flood level and doomed should the "levees"—which preserve the French tradition in their name—yield to an unusually heavy attack. Here, as in the other States of the middle and lower basin of the Mississippi, the spring rains have been exceptionally severe and prolonged. The rains have aided the floods not only by increasing their volume but by soaking and weakening the soft crests of the embankments, and unusually violent winds have helped the waters to the utility of embankments was well illustrated in Northern China in 1906 when the Yellow River, the "scourge of China," after many tragic escapes from its bonds, finally broke prison altogether and, drowning multitudes in its onrush, cut a new bed to the sea. There may be no single solution of the problem of the Mississippi, but it is not too much to hope that American ingenuity will discover and that American wealth will finance practical schemes to prevent new calamities on an even larger scale than the record-breaking deluge of 1927.—Times.

WAR COMRADES IN PEACE.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL UNITY.

ADMIRALS LAY WREATHS TOGETHER.

PORTSMOUTH. The old war comradeship of Britain and France was attested in signal fashion when Admiral Prot, commanding the French Squadron which recently visited England, and Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, laid wreaths on the Royal Navy War Memorial, Portsmouth.

It was the anniversary of Jutland, and the two Admirals signified the unity of their respective Services in a way which was clear to everyone.

Together they left their cars; together they mounted the steps of the Memorial; together they took wreaths from waiting petty-officers; and together they placed them on the base of the Memorial's tall column;

and then stood a while, side by side, in salute. The ceremony was short, but nothing could have been more significant.

Afterwards the French Admiral motored to the City Memorial beside the garlanded Guildhall and laid a wreath there, in the presence of the Mayor, to the memory of "The Sons of Portsmouth, Gloriously Fallen," while the General Salute was sounded and the band of the Royal Scots Fusiliers broke into the stirring strains of the French march tune, "Sambred et Meuse."

Growing Friendship. For the rest, it was a day of glorious weather and of growing friendship between the visitors and the men of the British Services and the city folk.

The French Ambassador arrived in Portsmouth and received a salute of 19 guns from the Naval Saluting Station, when he boarded the *Lamotte-Piquet*. In the afternoon Admiral Prot gave a reception on board his flagship.

CROWN COLONIES CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESULTS.

MR. AMERY'S REVIEW.

The Colonial Office Conference, attended by representatives of all the British Crown Colonies, concluded at the beginning of this month. On the final day the delegates were received by the Prime Minister at No. 10, Downing-street.

At the closing sessions of the Conference the delegates gave final consideration to the report of their proceedings. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a speech reviewing the work of the Conference.

It had been initiated at short notice, said Mr. Amery, but he had felt that the important thing was to inaugurate the principle of a Colonial Conference "without delay and without the risks which attend all postponements in this life. You can only learn how to hold conferences by holding them, and the most successful series of conferences must have a beginning." The question: "Has our beginning, considered by itself, been unsuccessful?" he answered, most emphatically in the negative, declaring: "We have achieved solid results in more than one direction, and we have sown much good seed which it is for the Colonial Office and for the Governments concerned to water, to tend to vigorous growth before we meet again to consider what to do with the fruit." Mr. Amery continued:

"We have endorsed wholeheartedly the principle of collective action, of collective finance, and of an efficient central organization in the field of scientific research. In the matter of agricultural research we have crystallized that principle in our acceptance of the main outlines of the proposals embodied in the report of our Committee, which owed so much to the accumulated experience in this subject and infectious enthusiasm of its chairman, Lord Lovat. The Committee's report was confined to agricultural research, but the Conference has definitely instructed the new joint Medical Research Council, of whose setting up it has approved, to work out and submit to the Governments proposals for a scheme of medical research which will inevitably be on no less broad a basis than our scheme of agricultural research, and we have at any rate visualized the prospect of both veterinary research and forestry research being included within the ambit of the development of a not too distant future, when we shall have been able to prepare the ground a little more adequately."

"The same principle of efficiency in research through collective action is embodied in our recommendations for research into the problems of mechanical transport which we are asking the Empire Marketing Board to take up on our behalf, and indeed of others outside our sphere who are interested in co-operating with us. In another direction, too, in the all important field of education we have decided to follow up the successful work of the Advisory Committee on African Education by enlarging our advisory organization so as to cover the whole field of education in the Colonies. The improvements in our central machinery, in our great general staff, have throughout in our minds been closely associated with the idea of securing the best men for the service in the Colonies themselves. As regards research workers, at any rate, they have been devised with the special aim of creating both conditions of salary and opportunities of the best work for each man which should attract ability and ambition."

"There is, however, something beyond and above information or suggestions or even the more substantial positive results to which I have referred. That is the feeling which I think we have all shared as the Conference has developed that we have created a new and better relationship between ourselves, between Colony and Colony, as well as between the Colonies collectively and this Central Office here."

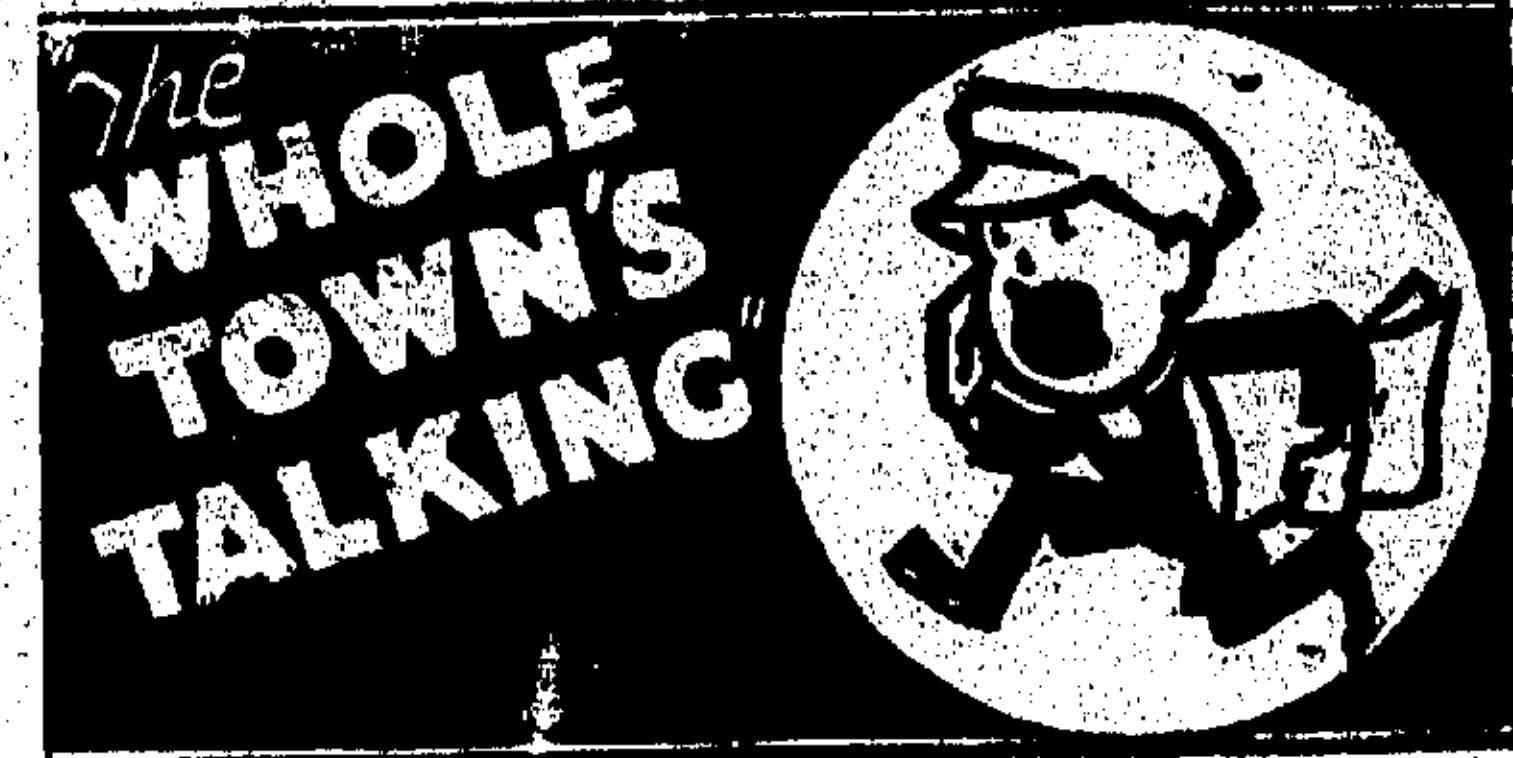
PORTSMOUTH'S FIRST BISHOP.

The King has approved the appointment of the Venerable Ernest Neville Lovett, archdeacon and vicar of Portsmouth, honorary Canon of Winchester, and chaplain to the King, to be bishop of the new diocese of Portsmouth.

Archdeacon Lovett, who is 68, was educated at Sherborne School, Dorset, and Christ's College, Cambridge, being ordained in 1892. He held rectorships at Bishop's Caudle, Dorset, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and Farnham before being appointed rector of St. Mary's Parish Church, Southampton, in 1912. He became archdeacon and vicar of Portsmouth in 1924. He is a brother of Sir (Harrington) Vane Lovett, an ex-member of the Imperial Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW QUEEN'S

2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.20



FELIX THE CAT

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW WORLD

2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

HOUSE PETERS

PRISONERS OF THE STORM

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2.30 to 11.15 p.m. CONTINUOUS

WILLIAM FOX

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HIS NEW VERSION OF
The Famous Melodrama

EAST LYNNE

with an All Star Cast

Starting Sunday

JOHN BARRYMORE

in
THE BELOVED
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Commencing Sunday, July 3rd.

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The Unique Comedy

"ALIAS THE DEACON"

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Creepy: Shuddery: Mysterious.

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by Edward E. Rose

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of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1926-27
Revised by Members.
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CONCERT SEASON**

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**FULL MILITARY BAND, PIPERS,
DRUMMERS AND DANCERS**
of the

1st. BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS
(SCOTTISH RIFLES)

By kind permission of Lt. Col. E. B. Ferrers, D.S.O.,
Commanding, and Officers.

THE SECOND CONCERT

will be held on

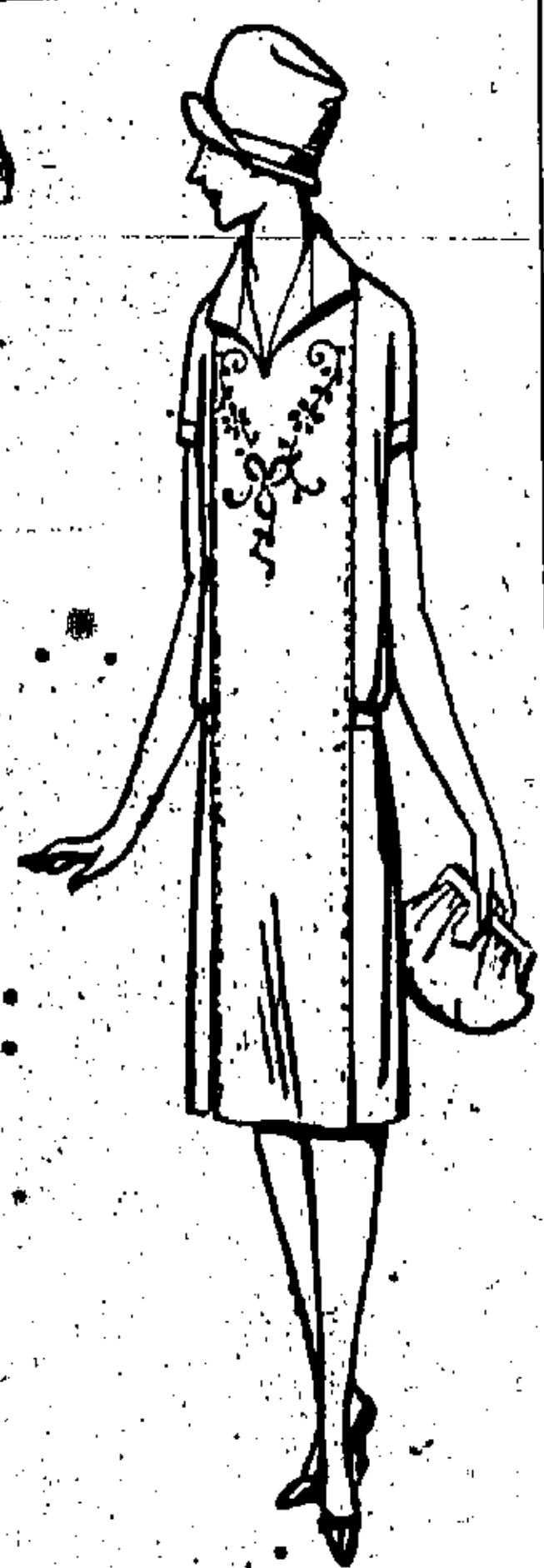
SATURDAY, JULY 2nd at 9.30 p.m.

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SOCNY GASOLINE

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SPECIAL SALE
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DRESSES**

**NEW
AND
UP-TO-DATE
MODELS.**

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

ILLEGAL STRIKES.

PREVENTION OF INTIMIDATION.

**NO HONG KONG UNION TO BE DOMINATED BY
OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS.**

NEW ORDINANCE INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The chief business at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon was the first reading of a Bill intituled.

"An Ordinance to declare and amend the law relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs, to amend the law relating to intimidation and to breaches of contracts of service in certain special cases, to promote the independence of trade unions established within the Colony, and for purposes connected with the aforesaid purposes."

The Attorney-General, in moving the first reading, said:—The Bill, Sir, has three main objects. One is to declare, and slightly to amend, the law relating to certain illegal strikes and lock-outs; the second is to prevent intimidation in the course of industrial disputes; the third is to prevent Hong Kong Trade Unions from being under the domination of Trade Unions and other organisations outside of the Colony.

In carrying out the first object the Bill follows very closely the provisions of the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Bill which is at present before Parliament in England. In carrying out the second object—prevention of intimidation—this Bill is founded partly on some English legislation which dates back to 1875 and partly on some amendments to that old legislation which are being made by the Bill now before Parliament. In attempting to carry out the third object the Bill strikes out a new line.

Various amendments have been proposed to this Bill and it is intended to move some of them in Committee next week. It is hoped to publish the Bill, showing these proposed amendments in the *Government Gazette* which will appear this week. If, however, I may be allowed to do so I will indicate, in the course of dealing with this Bill, what these proposed amendments are.

The Objects Of A Strike.

The main section dealing with the first object of the Bill is Section 3. It declares that:

"Any strike is illegal which has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged and is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community or any substantial portion of the community."

There is a similar declaration as regards lock-outs. The view taken by the Government in England is that that section is declaratory. It does not amend the law or propose any liabilities which did not exist before, although any declaratory section must, by being more exact and clearly defined take a slightly different course in defining the exact foundation of an offence. But speaking broadly what is declared to be an offence here is already an offence at Common Law.

Sympathetic Strikes.

It may perhaps be just as well to point out that this section—the declaratory section declaring certain strikes illegal does not make sympathetic strikes, as such, illegal. It is quite possible to have a perfectly legal sympathetic strike, and it will be still possible after the Bill becomes law. There are two requirements necessary that a strike may be illegal under this declaration. One is that it must have "some object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged." It must serve some object other than an alteration of the conditions of that particular trade. That is not enough alone, however. If that were enough alone it would make every sympathetic strike illegal unless it was a strike of workers all engaged in the same trade. The second requirement necessary to make a strike illegal is that it must be a strike designed or calculated, that is deliberately intended or likely to coerce the

Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community or any substantial portion of the community. I think, Sir, one may safely say that no genuine industrial trade dispute strike we have ever had in Hong Kong would have come within the words of this section. The strikes which would have come within these words were strikes which were not genuine industrial strikes at all, but strikes inspired by political and very often anti-British and communistic motives.

The object of this Bill is not to interfere in any way with a genuine industrial strike which is intended to alter and better the conditions of the workers, but to prevent and render more clearly illegal the strikes which are not genuine industrial strikes, but strikes which are political and communistic and, of course, also strikes which do not confine themselves to ordinary industrial pressure but seek to achieve their end by coercion of the Government.

The provisions of these sections—sections 3 and 4 are taken almost word for word from the English Bill. There is one slight alteration to be made in sub-section 3 of clause 3. That clause now reads "For the purposes of sub-section (1) a trade dispute..." It should read "For the purposes of this section a trade dispute..."

Prevention Of Intimidation.

Clause 5 of the Bill deals with the second main object of this legislation—prevention of intimidation. I do not think it is necessary to say much about this clause because most of it is based on what has been law in England since 1875 and what is new is taken from the Bill which is at present before the English Parliament.

Breaking A Contract Of Service.

Clause 6 deals with a subsidiary object of this legislation and makes it an offence to break a contract of service in certain special cases. That does not make a strike in these particular services illegal, but it makes illegal a lightning strike. For example, the clause refers to certain special services dealing with the supply of electric current, gas, or water (which comes under public control) or with maintaining any public tramway, bus service, public ferry, telephone or sanitary service. The clause also covers all cases of persons employed under the Crown. In these cases the breaking of the contract of service is made illegal and criminal if the person who breaks this contract of service "knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the Government" or "to deprive the inhabitants of the Colony, or a substantial number of them, wholly or to a great extent, of their supply of water, or electric current, or gas or of the ordinary facilities of transport" and so on.

This clause—clause 6—is also based on English legislation. Part of it is based on legislation dating back to 1875. Sub-clause 1, dealing with service of the Crown is based on a section of the Bill which is at present before the English Parliament. Sub-clause 2—dealing with essential services—which, as I say, is based on the legislation of 1875 in England has been extended beyond the scope of the English legislation but I do not think the principle has really been extended.

Hong Kong Unions And Outside Influences.

Clause 7 is intended to prevent Hong Kong Trade Unions from being dominated by trade unions or other organisations outside the Colony. We know from experience how necessary this legislation is. The way in which the clause attacks the problem is to prevent, except permission of the Governor-in-Council has been given, any trade union established within the Colony to be affiliated or connected with any trade union or other organisation outside the Colony in such a manner as to place the trade union in the Colony, or any of its members, under the control of the trade union or organisation outside.

The history of recent years will readily supply arguments for the adoption of this clause. It is proposed to amend the clause slightly. It is proposed to amend the first two lines of sub-section 1, so that they will read:

"Except with the consent of the Governor-in-Council no trade union"

"Except under and in accordance with the permission of the Governor-in-Council"

The word "consent" is used instead of "permission" because the word "consent" is used in other parts of the section and it is thought better to make it simply a case of consent or refusal and not to attempt to attach conditions on which consent will be given.

After the Bill was drafted it was pointed out that a certain time must elapse between the coming into effect of the Ordinance and the consent which might be applied for at once under sub-section 1. The application might, or rather certainly would, require some little time for consideration before it could be granted. It was pointed out that in a case of that kind, consent might be given almost at once and yet in the interval between the coming into effect of the Ordinance and the granting of the consent, the Union might occupy an illegal position. It is therefore proposed to add the following sub-clause as sub-clause 2 after sub-clause 1 of Clause 7.

"Any consent of the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of sub-section (1) may be made retrospective in effect to such date as the Governor-in-Council shall think fit."

So that if a trade union applied for consent the Governor-in-Council could make the consent date back to the commencement of the Ordinance.

It has also been pointed out that the sub-clauses which, following the introduction of the additional sub-clause 2, should now appear in the Bill as sub-clauses 6 and 7 instead of 5 and 6, should in some way be altered so as not to apply to cases where consent has been given under sub-clause 1. The sub-clauses 6 and 7 refer to attempts that might be made by unions or persons outside the Colony to give any direction or notice to a union within the Colony. It is, therefore, proposed to add a new sub-clause—sub-clause 8—at the end of sub-clause 7, in the following terms:

Funds For Political Purposes.

Clause 8 also carries out another subsidiary purpose of the Bill in prohibiting the use of trade union funds for political purposes outside the Colony.

It is proposed to add in Committee a further clause to this Bill—clause XI, which will read as follows:

No prosecution for any offence under Section 3, 7 or 8 shall be commenced without the sanction of the Attorney-General.

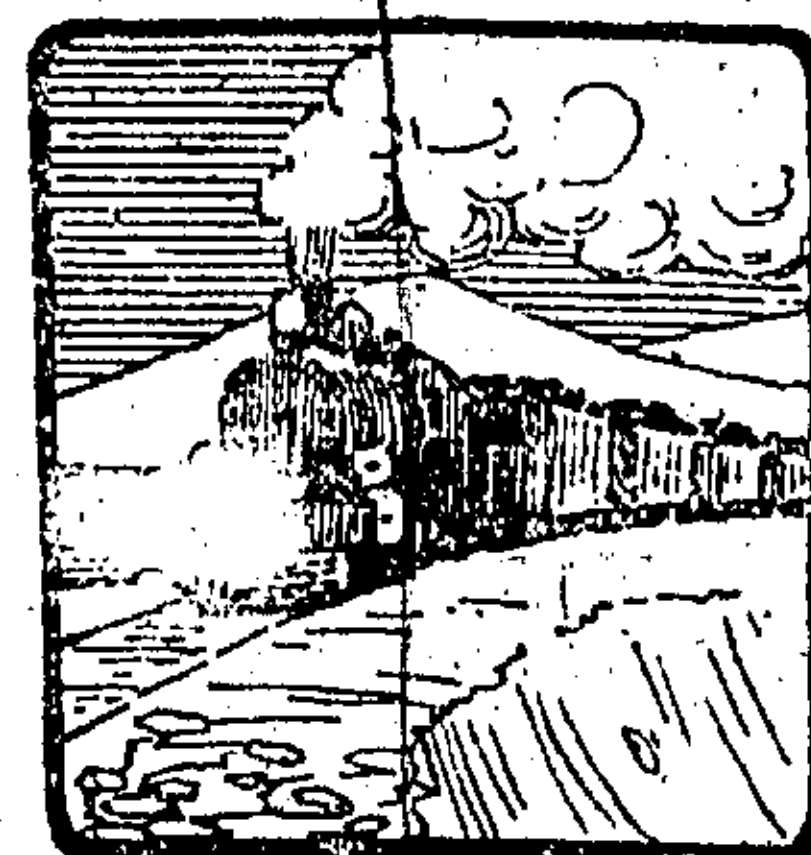
The Colonial Secretary seconded the Attorney-General's motion and the Bill was read a first time.

The Council then adjourned until next Thursday.

H.E. the Governor presided at the Council meeting and others present were: H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General C. O. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, O.B.E.), Hon. Mr. E. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and the Deputy Clerk of Councils (Mr. E. W. Hamilton).

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,
PUBLISHED TODAY, CONTAINS THE
REVIEW OF THE COLONY'S FINANCIAL
POSITION GIVEN BY THE
COLONIAL SECRETARY IN THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There are many other items which will be read
with interest by former residents of the
Colony.

The political situation South China has undergone little change but the agitation in favour of an anti-Japanese boycott appears to be gaining some ground.

The trouble between the Seamen and the Hong Kong, Canton & Indo Steamboat Company continues and passengers by the Company's boats are still receiving rough treatment at the hands of pilots in Canton.

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**JAPANESE PRINCE
LEARN TO FLY.**

**EMPEROR'S INTEREST
IN AVIATION.**

Tokyo, June 30.—Prince Takamatsu, third son of the Emperor of Japan, who is a member of the Imperial Japanese gunnery school, are to be attached temporarily to the Japanese naval air corps after July 1st, which day the 90 planes of the Imperial Japanese naval air corps will be reviewed by the Emperor. The Prince will be the first member of the Imperial House to make an air flight. The Emperor, who is greatly interested in Japanese air developments, has recently visited the Yaka (Continued at foot of next page).

**MINING SHARES AND
RUBBER DIVIDENDS.**

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:—

Rubber Dividends.

Conemara—5 per cent. interim. Broga—4 per cent. final.

Mining Dividends.

Eamunting Tin—6d. final (37½ per cent. for the year).
Rawang Tin—1/- interim (7th).
Talam Mines—5 per cent. interim.
Tin Kil Ord. & Prof.—7½ per cent. final (27½ per cent. for the year).
Tronoh Mines—5 per cent. and 5 per cent. special.
Pongshien Ord. & Prof.—1/-.

naval base and inspected Japan's first big aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton Akagi.—*Manila Times.*

PUTTING DOWN OPPOSITION.

THE REFRACTORY UNIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S REASON FOR THE RAID.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES FOUND.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

By the forcible closing of a number of pro-Hankow labour unions in Canton, the control of the Nanking or Chiang Kai Shek section of the Kuomintang over the Southern Capital is now complete. A recollection of the names of the former "Red" leaders in Canton brings to mind that there is no personality of any consequence in that régime still active in the City. Mr. Kan Kum Shek, who was considered a "Red" was released from military custody at Woosung. Several days ago, after being fined a nominal amount for attempting to join his comrades at Hankow. He is reported to be returning to Canton but any "Reds" expecting a leader will be greatly disappointed, as Mr. Kan has deserted M. Borodin and Mr. Sun Fo, to join General Li Tsai Hsin and other heads of the present régime.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES SEIZED.

The reason being given for the raid is that the Hankow faction of the Kuomintang some time ago remitted \$250,000 to Canton—\$150,000 for General Chen Chia Yu, and \$100,000 for the "Reds" in support of a coup against the present administration. They also allege that "Reds" have, since June 23rd, been at Shekpi and at other points east of Canton City in readiness for an attack on the City. It is now reported that considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have been seized in houses and other places belonging to influential pro-Hankow unions; and that over 30 pounds of high explosives had been discovered in a union headquarter. Among those arrested in the raids were a number of unemployed strikers.

"CLEANING" THE UNIVER- SITY AND THE PARTY.

The Kuomintang Authorities now admit that the Sun Yat Sen University has been a hot-bed of Bolshevism and a training school for radical propagandists. According to the Special Committee investigating the affairs of the Sun Yat Sen University, there have been found 444 "real Bolsheviks" and 20 "pinks" among the professors and students. It was decided yesterday to take action against these alleged "Reds," but long before the raids of the 29th, practically all the suspects had left the University.

The period from to-day (July 1st) to August 31st has been fixed as the time limit for "cleaning, the party," and before the end of the next month, it is expected that all the "Reds" will be ousted.

In spite, however, of everything done by the Government the Reds continue active, and are now doing their best to cause disaffection among members of the Central Labour Union, which the Kuomintang have taken under their special care and patronage. They have been working, it is rumoured, with some success to induce a section of the important Mechanics' Union to break away from the Central Labour Union. The "Reds" are said to be rallying round the Revolutionary Workers' Delegate Conference, which is practically the same as the Kuomintang Workers' Delegate Conference, proscribed on April 16th last, when the coup d'état was effected. Up to yesterday, nearly 300 "Reds" were arrested in Canton. This second round up was started in the early morning of the 29th.

The Police authorities are stationing special armed constables along the Bund, Canton, to guard against possible uprising of pro-Hankow workers.

Every "Anti-Red" committee, both in the City and in the country districts, is to select a sub-committee of ten members whose duties it will be to hunt down all "Reds," to bring to book all corrupt officials, and to report all who have abused official positions by "feathering their own nests."

It has been reiterated in Canton that the labour and peasant's movements initiated by the Kuomintang will continue to receive the full support of the Party, but labour union pickets will no longer be allowed to arrest, fine, or imprison persons in their quarters. Under "Red" rule during the last two or three years, the labour unions became an *imperium in imperio*, and by surrounding an administrative or judicial office in large numbers were able to force whatever decision they liked upon the administration and officers of justice.

The Canton Police have just issued an order prohibiting any worker from forcing another to join a particular union. The Seamen's Convention now being held at Taiping Theatre, last Wednesday ejected a number of alleged "Reds" from the meeting. The Kuomintang have issued an order from Nanking making every employee of political organizations within Kuomintang Territory a member of the Kuomintang and subjecting them to all party rules and regulations.

The Ministry of Finance at Canton has during the five months ending May 31st remitted \$3,000,000 in support of the northern expeditionary force.

It is unlikely that the Ministry of Finance will abolish the recently erected luxury tax, but there is possibility of some modification so as to exclude certain necessities.

The Anti-Japanese boycott in Canton if carried out will mean that all "low grade" or Japanese goods in the City must be disposed of within 15 days and that no one shall patronize Japanese banks, shops, and insurance. Chinese persons having accounts with Japanese banks must withdraw them within a month.

The National Chinese Students' Union has been affiliated to the Jung People's Division of the Kuomintang, and the head office of the Union will soon be transferred from Canton to Nanking. Recently the Boy Scouts' Association in Canton was also brought under the Kuomintang.

To-day being the second anniversary of the return of the Kuomintang to power after the suppression of the Kwangsi and Yunnan revolts originally hired and brought to Canton by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, there will be a holiday in Canton. It will also be marked by the inauguration of another "anti-Japanese" boycott. Following the *evadores* decision to handle no more Japanese goods, the cotton and yarn merchants have also announced that they will cease buying "low grade" goods beginning from to-day.

RIVER LEVELS.

WANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihung: June 29th, 16ft. 6ins.; June 30th, falling; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.
North River at Tsingyuen: June 29th, 9ft. 1in.; June 30th, falling; highest level on record 26ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.
North River at Samshui: June 29th, 8ft. 6ins.; June 30th, 8ft. 9ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 6ft.
East River at Sheklung: June 29th, 4ft. 1in.; June 30th, 4ft. 1in.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

THE CASTLE PEAK TRAGEDY.

A DISSERTATION ON SUICIDE.

MEN FAVOUR HANGING; WOMEN DROWNING.

Yesterday morning the case in which a Chinese is alleged to have murdered his wife at Castle Peak was resumed at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The prosecution is being conducted by the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith), while Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask is for the defence.

Dr. J. E. Dovey was recalled and cross-examined. He stated that if the deceased had met her death by hanging and then was cut down and the rope tied around her neck, the mark on the neck due to hanging might disappear. There would, however, be other signs which would point to hanging.

Witness agreed that most hanging cases were suicide. It would be very difficult to kill another person by hanging.

Mr. Leask: Is it not also true that the most common method of suicide after drowning is by hanging?—Not among the Chinese. Witness went on to say that the Chinese preferred to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, but probably hanging was the most common form of suicide among people of other nations.

It was, he said, most common to find cases of drowning among woman and hanging among men.

In the case of suicide by hanging if the body was cut down immediately afterwards the face would be pale, while in the case of murder by hanging the face was usually suffused. A hanging groove was usually oblique, but if the rope was passed twice round the neck the groove would be transverse. The first impression the witness had when he saw the deceased's body was that the rope round the neck had been connected to that round the waist for the purpose of removing the body for burial. Otherwise the witness could not account for the presence of the rope round the waist.

The case was again adjourned.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT CHINA.

TWO MEMBERS HEAVILY FINED.

Two Chinese were charged at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with membership of an unlawful society. The defendants were represented by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask.

Sub-Inspector Dorney said that at 6 p.m. on June 16th he visited Kowloon Fire Station with a party of Chinese detectives and searched the baggage of two Hoklo members of the brigade. He found some papers relating to the Fuk Ye Ling Society in a box belonging to one of the defendants. The man was arrested and taken to the Water Police Station. Later in the evening witness visited a wooden hut on the Hong Kong and Kowloon Godown Company's premises, and here a small parcel of similar papers was found thrust into a crevice in the roof. The name of the other defendant appeared on these papers, and this man was also arrested.

Witness added that he had heard of the Fuk Ye Ling Society. Its activities extended throughout the whole of China.

Li Hong, watchman at the Kowloon godowns, said that on the night of June 16th the police visited his hut and found the papers there on June 14th. When he left the papers in the hut Kong Fat had told witness not to let anyone see them.

The Magistrate (Mr. W. Schofield) fined the defendants \$150 each with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

THIEF WHO NEARLY GOT AWAY.

COOK BOY WHO WAS NOT VERY BRAVE.

MAGISTRATE'S SARCASTIC COMMENTS.

A Chinese who was found in the servants' quarters of Mr. T. Grimshaw's house No. 8, Stanley Terrace, at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning and charged with being in these premises without authority. The excuse accused tendered was that he was on his way to visit a relative. The cook said he was lying awake when he heard footsteps on the balcony outside his room door. He switched on the electric light and saw the accused crawling out of his room towards the room next door which was occupied by the ayah. The witness went downstairs and summoned the assistance of another man.

When he returned upstairs he called out to the ayah to switch on her light, but she rushed out calling out "Thief." Witness and his friend grabbed the accused, but he broke loose and ran downstairs.

Mr. Lindsell: You are brave people, not to be able to secure one man between the two of you!—He was very strong!

Witness and his friend chased along the new road to the reservoir, but when they lost sight of the accused round a bend they decided to give up the chase because they were afraid of being taken by surprise.

Magistrate: You are a brave fellow!

The cook further said that some time later the accused was brought in by a Chinese constable. Witness recognised the accused because he saw his face clearly in the light while struggling with him.

The ayah said that when the cook called out to her she got out of bed and while looking for her clogs planted a foot on a man's back.

Magistrate: Then you got a horrid shock and jumped out of the room screaming!—Yes.

When the accused broke away from the cook the witness blew a police whistle. A Chinese constable said he was attracted by the police whistle and saw the accused on the main road running hard with a crowd after him. Accused stopped and was immediately arrested.

The Defence.

Accused said a "boy" employed at No. 12, Stanley Terrace was his friend. As he (accused) was returning to the country that morning, he went to his friend just before sailing time to see if the latter had some money to take to relatives. It was while he was on his way to the friend that the constable arrested him. Convicting the accused, His Worship advised the witness to be more careful in his choice of friends in future. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

A HONOLULU "LUAU."

FOR FORMER CHINESE RESIDENTS OF HAWAII.

Hui Aloha, an informal organization of former Chinese residents of Honolulu, are to have a "luau," or native feast, on the afternoon of July 11th on the grounds of Ying Wa College. The menu, which is, of course, of native Hawaiian style, will consist of poi, pig roast under ground, sweet potato, bananas, squid, fish, and other items which possibly only a former Honolulu will appreciate. Hawaiian music, Hawaiian dances, and Hawaiian spirit of "Don't care what color, all same brother," are expected to add to the attractions.

The "luau" is intended to welcome some friends returning from Honolulu and some who are going, the latter including the Rev. Cheung Chok Ling, of the Union Chapel of the Church of Christ in China at Bonham Road, Miss Lum and several others.

A group of Honolulu Chinese, baseball players, is expected at Hong Kong during July, and they may arrive in time to attend the "luau."

A committee has been appointed to arrange the affairs of the "luau," and since there will be no formal invitations all former Honolulu and their friends and relatives desiring to attend should communicate early with Mr. Hin Wong, hon. general secretary of South China Athletic Association at China Building, or with Mr. Richard Shim, headmaster of Ying Wa College, 82, Bonham Road.

WATERFRONT BULLIES.

GUILDERS DEMANDED FROM RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

SHARP SENTENCES INFLECTED.

Five Chinese were yesterday charged at the Central Magistracy, before Major C. Willson, with intimidating returned emigrants from the Dutch East Indies.

Inspector F. W. Shaftain, attached to the S.C.A., told the Court that the Java-China-Japan Lijn offices at Amoy and Java had received letters from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce complaining that returned emigrants on arriving at Hong Kong often had great difficulty in getting their belongings removed from the steamers. They were also bullied by a gang of coolies who demanded from 20 to 40 guilders from each of the emigrants for taking their luggage ashore.

The J.C.J.L., Inspector Shaftain said, have their own uniformed coolies who charge nothing for carrying passengers' baggage ashore. But these coolies were also intimidated by the gang who prey on the emigrants. It was very difficult for the ship's officers to check the activities of the gang, as when a steamer is berthed alongside the wharf, hundreds of men at once swarm onto the ship, most of them for a legitimate purpose.

The five defendants went on board the a.s. *Tjikemang* when she arrived here on June 26th. The first defendant went to one of the emigrants who had a child in his arms, and demanded ten guilders from him.

Complainant said that he could not get the Company's coolies to take his luggage ashore and he saw no reason for paying the ten guilders, which is equivalent to about 8s. The defendant threatened to throw his luggage overboard and had actually scattered his belongings in all directions breaking one basket in the process. Eventually the complainant paid over the ten guilders. Another ten guilders were then demanded for deck space on which the luggage stood. The complainant hesitated to pay this and the defendant summoned several of his gang who assaulted witness.

The fifth defendant was charged with threatening to kill several of the witnesses if they would appear to give evidence against him and his colleagues. The defence in this case was that accused was a runner for a boarding house and was sent up to the Police Station to bail the other defendants out. The Police arrested him at the Station.

The first defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, the second to three months, the fourth was discharged, and the fifth man got four months.

"THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING."

ANITA LOOS FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Whole Town's Talking" is showing at the Queen's to-day and Saturday. It is a typical light comedy from Hollywood, a modernised version of the Sunshine Comedies. Possibly we got rather tired of Hotels where cisterns burst and lions chased scantily clad damsels up and down the stairs, but we do not think that the modern version makes up in subtlety what it has lost in uproarious absurdity. This film begins very slowly and a certain amount of good acting is overlooked in the general effect of dullness. But it is good when it really does get started, and the complicated chases and fights are as thrilling as any in this type of film. Otis Harlan, the amorous fat man who is blessed with a ferocious wife, has Trilby Friganzza to please in "The Whole Town's Talking."

She makes a most imposing figure and despite her enormous size a rather charming one, and her hen-pecked husband is excellent. You will remember how good he was in "His Secretary." How pathetic, absurd, and yet lovable, and he is we think even better in this film. These inglorious roles are by no means easy, and unless stamped by really clever characterization they are dull. Otis Harlan is never dull, every gesture he makes counts and when he is out of the picture one misses him.

We saw the hero, Edward Everett Horton, also a short while ago in "Poker Faces." He gets a good many laughs in this film and is certainly a good actor but we liked him better as a husband than a lover.

There is plenty of movement and laughter after the beginning of "The Whole Town's Talking" and some good acting all through.



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INTIMATIONS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 1st JULY, Hong Kong, 28th June, 1927. [5083]

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY WILL BE "AT HOME" TO ITS FRIENDS.

ON MONDAY, JULY FOURTH

AT THE HONG KONG HOTEL ROOF GARDEN

FROM 4 TO 6.30 P.M. [5083]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON MONDAY, 27th JUNE, 1927, the Offices of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA), LTD., will be REMOVED TO SIXTH FLOOR, P. O. BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1927. [5084]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 30738/30739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. C. HYNES, Acting Chief Manager, Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085]

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By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, E. J. NATHAN, Acting General Manager. [5087]

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APPLY TO A. J. DAVID, PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [5088]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, 36, Des Vaux Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 5th DAY OF JULY, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if approved, of passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:

"That the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Limited, be Wound Up voluntarily, and that Mr. H. J. CLELAND, C.A., of Messrs. LOWE, BISHAM & MATTHEWS, be, and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such Winding Up."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that should the foregoing Resolution be passed by the requisite Majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution at a Further EXTRAORDINARY MEETING, and such Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th DAY OF JULY, 1927, at the Same Time and Place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board, SUM PAK MING, Chairman. [5077]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th JULY to 27th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

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TO LET.

FLAT in No. 3 (GROUND FLOOR) PEAK AVENUE. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [5061]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 1st, 1927

BRITISH AGRICULTURE AND THE EMPIRE.

WHILE it is a matter for congratulation that in Britain the newer industries such as motors, wireless apparatus and artificial silk are enjoying astonishing prosperity it is very serious that agriculture, the most important occupation from an Imperial point of view should be in economic straits. The need of the self-governing Dominions is immigrants from the English countryside. Not townsmen, or even young gentlemen who have taken a short course at a college, but men who have from childhood been brought up on the farm and to whom its ways and routine are a second nature. The call is for those who have the mentality and the physique of the worker on the land. Now these can only be supplied as the overflow of a prosperous countryside. If English agriculture languishes the Colonies will lose the type of men they require and only receive from an increasingly urbanised country those who fail to make good in the towns.

The British farmer himself groups his troubles under three main headings; high cost of labour; foreign competition and high cost of transport. His labourers, he declares, while demanding higher wages will work neither as long hours nor with the skill and willingness of their forebears. But it is impossible to put the clock back and the modern

agricultural hand, whatever his deficiencies at hoeing and hedging, has to be a fair mechanic and enough of a scholar to keep the records that are an essential part of modern farming. Foreign competition, notably in dairy produce and bacon, shows very clearly that farming does pay in countries such as Denmark and Holland, where the soil is less fertile than in England, the climate even more unfavourable and wages by no means low.

The cost of transport is one of the roots of the trouble; the psychology of the former another. The British farmer cannot or will not submit to any extensive system of co-operation. The result is the small mixed farm, which aims at being self-supporting and whose main sources of revenue are dairying and fattening of stock. Because transport rates are high the farmer likes to grow his own roots, corn and hay. But this entails machinery such as motor tractors, reapers and binders and all the rest of the varied haymaking and corn producing implements for a few hundred acres that should be sufficient for as many thousands.

There are certain branches of farming where England still leads the world, notably in the rearing of high class stock, including poultry, and in market gardening. The reply would seem to be, "Abolish the plough and turn the English countryside into a cattle ranch alternating with vegetable patches." Corn growing is, however, a great tradition in England and there is the big strategic consideration in these days when no fleet can completely guarantee food supplies in the face of aerial and submarine attack. Difficult as it is, however, the problem is not incapable of solution. Even under present methods, English soil will produce at least 30 bushels of wheat to Canada's 20 to the acre. A better organised and more scientifically conducted farming could more than hold its own in England. The agricultural colleges where theory, practice and business methods are admirably combined, are doing excellent work among the younger generation of farmers and landowners and assistance to these institutions is one of the few ways of helping agriculture open to the Government. It is hard, but it is a fact that there is no room for the old fashioned farmer, working by rule of thumb methods, not very clean in his dairy and mystified by records and accounts. "It is neither tariffs nor subsidies that you want," one great expert remarked some time ago, "but a knowledge of accountancy and chemistry. I have never known a farmer who kept his books properly in the Bankruptcy Court."

That many sound callous to men struggling bravely against difficulty, but the fact remains that in farming as in everything else the old, traditional ways are no longer sufficient.

To-day is the commencement of a New Mohamedan Year (Anna Hijra, 1356).

Friends will regret to hear that Mrs. M. I. D. Stephens is seriously ill in the Peak Hospital.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley Cemetery last evening of Mrs. Evelyn Castro, the wife of Mr. Alfred B. H. Castro, who died at the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday. There were many floral tributes.

A Chinese, who was arrested in possession of a drinking cup pleaded guilty before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning to a charge of larceny from the N.A.A.F. Institute. The defendant was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour, with the option of a fine of \$20.

The whist drive arranged by the Police Branch of the M.C.L. in aid of League funds takes place on Thursday, July 7th, at the Helena May Institute.

A cook-boy employed by Mr. Lo Yuk Tong, of No. 27, Kennedy Road, was charged before Major C. Willson yesterday morning with the larceny of two silver bowls, a silver cake dish, 20 pairs of ivory chopsticks and a mah jongg set, the property of his employer, and worth altogether \$183. The accused admitted the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' jail.

Sub-Inspector Andrew while driving a motor-cycle combination with a Chinese detective in the side-car, along May Road on Wednesday, collided with a nullah wall near Magazine Gap Road. Mr. Andrew sustained cuts on both legs, and a sprained hand, while the detective was bruised on his left leg and was cut on his right wrist. The machine was damaged to the extent of \$100.

Mrs. Daniels, living in Shanghai Street, Yaumati, was knocked down by military lorry No. 10020, driven by Sergt. W. Moore, of the 38th Company, Royal Army Service Corps, in Nathan Road on Wednesday afternoon. Sergt. Moore conveyed her to Yaumati Police Station with injuries to her legs and head, but she refused to go to hospital, preferring to receive treatment from a private doctor.

To-day there will be celebrated throughout Canada the sixtieth anniversary of its receiving the status of self-governing dominion. Last year, it will be recalled, a special celebration tiffin was held by the Canadian Community at the Hong Kong Hotel, at which H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) was among the guests present. On enquiry yesterday it appears that no special celebration has been arranged for this year.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning, a Chinese who had just returned from Vancouver by the *Empress of Asia* was charged with the unlawful possession of an automatic and 80 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Watson, for defendant, pleaded "guilty." The police said that the revolver and ammunition were found concealed in the toe ends of a pair of boots which the accused had among the luggage. A fine of \$300 was imposed and the contraband was confiscated.

The managements of the Tsung Kwong Hotel and the Sun Kam San Hotel, both of Woosung Street, Yaumati, were charged by the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, with unlawful, abstracting or consuming electricity belonging to the complainants. Mr. H. J. Armstrong prosecuted and intimidated that the meters in both cases had been tampered with. The Tsung Kwong instructed Mr. G. R. Hayward to defend and the case was adjourned till next Thursday. The case against the Sun Kam San, who have instructed Mr. D. McCallum to defend, was adjourned till the following Tuesday.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Observatory stated:—Changes are slight since this morning. LOCAL FORECAST:—S.E. winds, moderate, showery.

C.N.C. STRIKE.

POSITION IN HONG KONG.

OFFICERS REMAINING ON BOARD.

GUARANTEE SAFETY OF THE VESSELS.

After the failure of all efforts to secure an amicable settlement, the officers of the China Navigation Company, as stated, came out on strike at mid-night on Wednesday. The strike is a protest against the ten per cent. reduction in wages which came into force on April 1st. The men claim that the matter should be referred to arbitration.

At present there are eight vessels belonging to the Company in port. They are:—*Changchow*, *Anhui*, *Tehang*, and *Soochow* (Taiko Dock); and *Tean* and *Kalgan* in harbour. The *s.s. Chinhua* sailed for Bangkok, and another of the Company's vessels for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Three more are due to arrive in port within a few days:—*Laing chow*, *Kingyuan*, and *Kueichow*. All these vessels will lie up as soon as they arrive in port, and other of the Company's ships that are bound for other ports will lie up at their destinations.

In each case the officers have remained on board their ships, and will continue to do so until a decision is reached or as long as the Company give them permission. The matter is, however, under discussion. One or two of the vessels are completing the discharge of cargo, but no cargo will be loaded until the termination of the strike.

The vessels will be kept in order during the strike and nothing will be done that is likely to cause damage. The Officers have expressed their willingness to look after the ships if they should be endangered by stormy weather, and work on ships that are undergoing repairs will be carried on as usual under the direction of officers and engineers.

The strike, as far as Hong Kong is concerned, is practically complete, all the officers and engineers having come out with the exception of a few senior captains and chief engineers. All the Company's boats are effected including the *Fatshan*.

Mr. W. J. Stokes, secretary of the Hong Kong Branch of the Marine Engineers' Guild, had an interview yesterday with the Agents of the China Navigation Company. The local Guild is still awaiting orders from Shanghai. No announcement has yet been made by the Company.

RURAL GUARDIANS IN ENGLAND.

TO CONTINUE UNDER THE NEW BILL.

The Minister of Health and Conservative M.P.s who represent agricultural constituencies reached an agreement on the 11th of the Poor Law Reform Bill which Mr. Neville Chamberlain hopes to pass into law next session. The proposal to abolish all boards of guardians was opposed because the bad boards, it is maintained, were to be found most exclusively in the urban areas, whereas in rural areas the guardians did good work and were, incidentally, valuable supporters of the Conservative party.

A compromise has now been reached whereby boards of guardians in rural areas will be maintained.

The scheme proposes that cells of county boroughs shall become the guardians for the boroughs. In cases of non-county boroughs and county districts the respective councils are to be guardians.

County councils will be required to divide their areas into new parishes. The board of guardians for each of these units will be composed of rural district councillors in the area, together with a proportion of county council members in the area.

THE SHENSI RED SPEARS.

NEW BOXERISM VENTS FURY ON FOREIGNERS.

HYMNS OF HATE.

The Red Spears, about whom so much is heard these days, are the legitimate successors of the Boxers, according to Messrs. Reece, P. A. Bredvei, and F. K. Rits, associates of the China Inland Mission, who arrived in Peking from Lonan and Shangchow, south of Tungkuang, in Shensi, several days ago.

These missionaries had been ordered out of the province owing to the anti-foreign agitation. They left Peking on June 17th for Tientsin, from where they will proceed to Sweden via Siberia.

Came Near To Death.

Last December Mr. Bredvei was captured by the Red Spears at Lonan, in Shensi, and narrowly escaped being executed. He was saved by the sound of distant firing, which scared the bandits away.

The Red Spears' cult includes the placing of their swords in human flesh, once at least. The man set aside as executioner of Mr. Bredvei was a very bloodthirsty looking individual with one eye.

Intensely Anti-Foreign.

From a small group of farmers and other civilians banded together for the purpose of defending themselves against roving troops and bandits, who are often one and the same, the Red Spears have grown to a tremendous force. Their ranks have been swelled by uncouth adventurers and they have become intensely anti-foreign.

They now play no small part in military affairs, and are at present on friendly terms with the troops of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang.

The missionaries report that the conduct of Feng's men at Lonan was disgraceful. Mr. Bredvei's house at Lonan was broken into during his absence. He had taken his children out of town to be vaccinated and on his return found that one of Feng's generals was in occupation of his home.

Foreign House Looted.

Mr. Bredvei saw the Christian Marshal's Minister of Foreign Affairs in the matter and the result of his complaint was an order from Feng that his subordinate immediately leave the house and return it to its rightful owner. The order was at first ignored but finally the general withdrew, his soldiers stripping the house of its most valuable effects.

Soldiers and students in Lonan and Shangchow were constantly joining in hymns of hate against the foreigner and it became impossible to carry on with the work in mission schools. Foreigners were shouted at and ridiculed in the streets.

Mr. Bredvei declared that the Red Spears are stripped to the waist and wear a red sash. They eat small portions of paper on which are written invocations to evil spirits and occasionally curse words.—*N. C. Standard*.

CONVICTED BY BABY SON.

CHILD PROVES DOUBLE MURDER BY FATHER.

PARIS. The evidence of his own child, aged three years, was accepted before the Monte Carlo Criminal Court against Etienne Blangino, a wealthy Riviera hotel-keeper, who was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for the murder of his wife and his daughter, aged nine.

Hearing screams in the middle of the night, the hotel staff went to Mrs. Blangino's room and found her and her daughter lying dead on their bed, beside which stood Etienne Blangino, half-dressed with blood-stained clothing.

The only direct witness was the baby, aged three, who was in the room at the time. When questioned quietly by the police, the baby babbled: "Why did daddy cut my nummy and sister?"

Despite Blangino's protests of innocence, the child's conjectures were regarded by the jury as conclusive evidence.

FENG YU HSIANG SENDING 20,000 TROOPS TO ONAN-HUPEH BORDER.

"YOUNG FENG TIEN-SE RY" IN FAVOUR OF PEACE WITH JOMINTANG.
CHANG TSO LIN'S SON WES SHANSI'S GOVERNOR TO THAT EFFECT.

SOUTHERN FORCES STILL ADVANCING.

HANKOW GENERALISSIMO NOW "ANTIED."

Marshal Feng, displeased with Hankow Government's non-compliance of his demands, is reported to be sending 20,000 troops to the Honan-Hupeh border.

Hankow's Generalissimo, Tai Seng Chi, is reported to have come to an arrangement with Marshal Feng as the result of which he now intends to suppress the "Reds" activities in Hankow and elsewhere in Wuhan.

The Southern Forces are still advancing in Shantung, and the Northerners appear to intend to stand at Yenchow.

The "Young Fengtienese" are reported to be in favour of peace, and Chang Tso Lin's son who is a member of the Party, has appealed to Shansi's Governor to the point.

NORTHERN REINFORCEMENTS FOR YENCHOW.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 30th.

SHANGHAI, June 30th.

In view of the advances made by the Southerners into Shantung, General Chang Tsung Chang has decided to direct military operations personally at Yenchow which, if it falls to the hands of the Southerners, would give considerable advantages to the Southerners to attack Tsinan. Therefore, a large number of Shantung reinforcements have been ordered to be despatched to Yenchow.

Marshal Feng And Hankow.

SHANGHAI, June 30th.

One of the latest reports received by a reliable source, states that Marshal Feng, in view of the Hankow Government's non-compliance of his demands, is sending about 20,000 troops southwards. It is further reported that they are advancing to the Honan-Hupeh borders.

It is reported that the "Young Clique" within the Fengtienese Party earnestly wish to see the Fengtienese Party in co-operation with the Kuomintang.

Generals Chang Hsueh Liang (Chang Tso Lin's son) and Yang Yu Ting, both of them being influential leaders of the "Young Clique" will jointly issue a declaration advocating such a course. General Chang has telegraphed to General Yen expressing his willingness to make peace. General Yen, however, has not replied.

HANKOW'S COMMUNISTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 30th.

General Tang has consequently issued an order for the rounding-up of all Communists, similar to the late coup d'etat in Canton. As they are well-known to be the hotbed of the "Reds," the Hankow General Labour Union, the Women's Emancipation Association, the Peasants' Co-operative Association and some other organisations have been vacated by the "Red" leaders, fearing that they would sooner or later be arrested by General Tang's soldiers.

According to an unofficial report, General Tang has ordered the closing of the Hankow General Labour Union and has stated that all labour pickets are to be disbanded.

Yin Shi Lan, formerly the "Precautionary" Commander of Shanghai, is designated by many Fengtienese military leaders, including Chang Hsueh Liang and Yang Yu Ting, to go to Shansi for the mission of persuading General Yen Shih Shan to take up the rôle of mediator between the Fengtienese and the Kuomintang.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

The "Reds" Refuse.

SHANGHAI, June 29th.

The newspapers report that the Wuhan authorities have refused to accept the terms of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's ultimatum, and that Chiang is planning to move against Hankow in the course of the next few days.

Information from the Yangtze ports indicates that, as at Shanghai, the situation is generally quiet.

CHINA'S MILITARY SITUATION.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. G. Locker Lampson reviewed the changes in the military situation in China in the past fortnight, and the British naval and military movements.

He said that no negotiations were proceeding with the Chinese authorities at Nanking or Hankow, but British Consular officers had dealt with the authorities as regards specific cases, involving British interests, as they arose.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

No Substantial Changes.

RUGBY, June 29th.

Questioned regarding China in the House of Commons, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. G. Locker Lampson) stated that no substantial changes have occurred in the military situation in the past fortnight.

It was understood that negotiations between various military leaders were proceeding, and appeared to have resulted in an agreement between Generals Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang. Negotiations are not in progress with the Chinese authorities at Nanking or Hankow, but British Consular officers continue to deal with them regarding specific cases involving British interests, as they arise.

In addition to the British battalion transferred to Tientsin, one battalion has been sent to Weihaiwei for defence of the convalescent depot established there for soldiers from Shanghai. The only naval changes was that the *Enterprise* has proceeded from the China Station to the East Indies Station, and the *Emerald* will do so shortly.

THE ECLIPSE.

EARLY REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, June 29th.

Early reports of unfavourable conditions for the eclipse of the sun came from Stavanger, Aal, Hallingdal, and Fagernes.

On the contrary, the weather was excellent at Ringebu, where the Bolshevik expedition was stationed, also at Finmark and Nyborgmoen.

Dutch Expedition.

UTRECHT, June 29th.

The Dutch eclipse expedition in Lapland made successful observations. There were no clouds during the totality period.

MISS VANDERBILT'S WEDDING.

SOCIETY AGOG.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 29th.

The whole of Washington and New York society is agog over the sudden and dramatic marriage of Miss Grace Vanderbilt to the mining engineer, Mr. H. C. Davis.

The honeymoon in British Columbia is being delayed while the couple are awaiting the forgiveness of the bride's parents.

The bride is represented in the Press as having married a hundred per cent. American of a rich "old" family, in preference to a titled Englishman whom it is alleged her parents wished to force her to wed.

The Englishman's name is not stated, but a long list of alleged aspirants to her hand is given in the Press, and includes several British peers, and even Royalties.

No Parental Blessing.

LATER.

Husband and wife left at midnight on their honeymoon in British Columbia, apparently without obtaining the blessing of the bride's parents.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

MESSAGE FROM COMDR. BYRD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 29th.

The weather in the Atlantic is favourable for the flight by Byrd, who is backed by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker.

Byrd's aeroplane is inscribed with the word peace and an olive leaf, with "U.S. Air Mail" in small letters, and the name America in huge red, white, and blue letters. Byrd carries two small silk American flags and a copy of the smallest Bible in the world, for presentation to President Doumergue. One of the flags is made from pieces of the original American flag made by Betsy Ross in 1777, and the other flag is the one which Byrd carried over the North Pole in 1926.

Wireless Message From Byrd.

CHATHAM, Mass., June 30th.

A radio message has been picked up, signed by Byrd, stating that the airmen have seen neither land nor water since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on account of the dense fog and clouds covering an enormous area.

Purpose Of The Flight.

NEW YORK, June 30th.

Byrd's purpose on the present flight is purely scientific. He intends intensively to study atmospheric conditions at various heights and obtain other information interesting for future trans-Atlantic flights. He will also endeavour to find the fastest flying route between the United States and Europe.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, asked whether the Government had abandoned the House of Lords reform scheme, Mr. Churchill, on behalf of Mr. Baldwin, replied that he had not heard anything to justify such a statement.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FLAG.

NO DECISION YET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, June 29th.

The Senate has finally rejected the Flag Bill. Mr. Hertzog intimated that a short session of parliament would be held early in October to deal with the Flag, as well as the Iron and Steel Bills.

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

ANOTHER RESPITE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOSTON, June 29th.

The Governor has granted a 30-days respite to Sacco and Vanzetti from the death sentence passed on them, the execution of which was originally fixed for July 10th. A similar respite has been granted to Celestino Madros, who has been sentenced to death for another murder. Madros asserted that he was a member of the gang which committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted, and that they were not implicated.

MARSHAL FOCH.

TO BE HONOURED BY OXFORD.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 29th.

Marshal Foch, who will receive an honorary degree at Oxford University on Friday, arrived in London from Paris to-day, and was met by Field-Marshal Lord Haig.

LONDON'S GARDEN SQUARES.

QUESTION AS TO THEIR PRESERVATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 29th.

A Royal Commission is to be set up to enquire into the question of preservation of the London garden squares, some of which have in recent years been sold for building purposes.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

"FIRST LORD" REPLIES TO AMERICAN CRITICISM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 29th.

It is understood that appreciable progress has been made by the International Committee at the Geneva Naval Conference, which yesterday discussed cruisers and to-day considered destroyers.

In regard to cruisers, the British delegation have applied to the problem the principle they have advocated as a method of achieving mutual limitation. That is, they have stated what number of cruisers they want, and why they want them. The cruiser tonnage would remain to be fixed after the other delegations have considered the effect of their own fleet of the British proposal that, apart from 10,000 ton and eight-inch gun cruisers, on which the five-five-three ratio should be maintained, other cruisers should not exceed 7,500 tons, with six-inch guns.

Commenting on the conference, the *Times* says: "The reduction in the size of battleships, the lengthening of the age of several classes of ships, and the acceptance of the Washington ratio for cruisers of 10,000 tons, while reducing the size of other cruisers and, other auxiliary craft, are the British proposals, which if agreement were reached upon them would check the remaining suggestions of competition in naval armaments, and would result in a heavy reduction of naval expenditure all round. The British object in the conference is purely practical. The aim of President Coolidge's conference is to devise the most effective means of limiting the naval armaments of the world. The British proposals are a considered contribution to that aim."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Bridgeman's Statement.

GENEVA, June 30th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, head of the British Delegation, interviewed by Reuter on the subject of naval parity, expressed surprise at the insistence in the American press and "even in other American minds" of the idea that the British proposals are a bid for supremacy. As to the refusal of the American claim with regard to parity, Mr. Bridgeman pointed out that the British proposed nothing justifying such an idea. On the contrary if the British proposals are adopted the adjustment of replacement tables will secure the principle of parity. Britain's view at the present Conference was, that each nation has special needs and requirements for particular classes of ships. Britain frankly stated her own requirements, but never denied the American claim to build equally if they found it necessary.

EMPIRE CUSTOMS UNION.

PROBLEM TO BE FACED IN NEXT TEN YEARS.

"Within the next ten years Britain will have to face the problem either of forming a Customs Union with her own Dominions or joining with Europe, and that will mean the raising of higher tariff walls round the Dominions against the Mother Country."

The Hon. William McCormack, Premier of Queensland, foreshadowed this development in a speech at the Empire Parliamentary Association's luncheon at the House of Commons, at which the Hon. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly in India, was also a guest.

"I hope," added Mr. McCormack, "that the development will be along the lines of a British Empire Customs Union."

Mr. Amery, Secretary for Dominions Affairs and the Colonies, who presided over a large gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament, and representatives from all parts of the Empire, said Mr. McCormack was there to deal with the problem of "finding the needful." Mr. Patel had played a great part in establishing India's Parliamentary traditions.

No Borrowing In U.S.

Mr. McCormack said that to-day Australia was the best customer of Britain of all the Dominions. With 6,000,000 population Australia bought nearly as much manufactured goods as India with 350,000,000. Australians believed that if Britain could let her have cheap money, they in return could promote better trade.

"Circumstances may send us to America to borrow," he added, "but while sentiment remains in Australia money will only be borrowed from America if London compels it. It is in our own hands."

The Hon. V. J. Patel said the Central Legislature in India was not yet the sovereign body as Parliament was in the United Kingdom. Their franchise would have to be generously extended, and their powers considerably widened to bring the Indian Parliament in a line with the various self-governing countries within this vast combination of races and creeds.

He hoped that before long the Legislature in India, with its powers and status largely extended, would have the pleasure of welcoming to Delhi the representatives of all the Parliamentary bodies within the British Commonwealth to a joint discussion of problems common to all.

U.S. AIRMEN REACH HAWAII.

ARRIVE SAFELY AND HUNGRY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 29th.

Maitland's aeroplane has landed at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 29th.

Maitland has landed at Wheeler Field, Oahu, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, and the army barracks 25 miles distant, were ablaze with light and alive with excitement this morning in anticipation of Maitland's arrival, at six o'clock in the morning.

A total of 1,700 soldiers were detailed to control the clamorous and enthusiastic crowd, who watched all night long. Flood lights were placed on the top of the hangars to guide the airmen and illuminate the ground for a safe landing, while searchlights visible for 20 miles continuously swept the sky.

Squadron Of Planes Fails.

The time of the trans-Pacific flight was 25 hours and 43 minutes. The squadron of aeroplanes sent out to meet Maitland failed to find him. As a result, his monoplane arrived alone.

The airmen were welcomed by the Governor and Admiral John Macdonald and wreathed with flowers with native emblems and greetings. The airmen were very hungry, as they had been unable to find the coffee and sandwiches carried in their plane.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Not To Fly Back.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The War Department has decided that Maitland and Hegenger are not to fly back to the United States, and that their plane is to be left at Hawaii for flights between the islands, as it is of a type that is much needed there.

EMPIRE CUSTOMS UNION.

PROBLEM TO BE FACED IN NEXT TEN YEARS.

"Within the next ten years Britain will have to face the problem either of forming a Customs Union with her own Dominions or joining with Europe, and that will mean the raising of higher tariff walls round the Dominions against the Mother Country."

The Hon. William McCormack, Premier of Queensland, foreshadowed this development in a speech at the Empire Parliamentary Association's luncheon at the House of Commons, at which the Hon. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly in India, was also a guest.

"I hope," added Mr. McCormack, "that the development will be along the lines of a British Empire Customs Union."

Mr. Amery, Secretary for Dominions Affairs and the Colonies, who presided over a large gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament, and representatives from all parts of the Empire, said Mr. McCormack was there to deal with the problem of "finding the needful." Mr. Patel had played a great part in establishing India's Parliamentary traditions.

No Borrowing In U.S.

Mr. McCormack said that to-day Australia was the best customer of Britain of all the Dominions. With 6,000,000 population Australia bought nearly as much manufactured goods as India with 350,000,000. Australians believed that if Britain could let her have cheap money, they in return could promote better trade.

"Circumstances may send us to America to borrow," he added, "but while sentiment remains in Australia money will only be borrowed from America if London compels it. It is in our own hands."

The Hon. V. J. Patel said the Central Legislature in India was not yet the sovereign body as Parliament was in the United Kingdom. Their franchise would have to be generously extended, and their powers considerably widened to bring the Indian Parliament in a line with the various self-governing countries within this vast combination of races and creeds.

He hoped that before long the Legislature in India, with its powers and status largely extended, would have the pleasure of welcoming to Delhi the representatives of all the Parliamentary bodies within the British Commonwealth to a joint discussion of problems common to all.

THE DUTCH FIRST CHAMBER.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, June 30th.

The First Chamber has adopted the Commercial Treaty, concluded on September, 1923, with Haiti. They have also adopted a bill to subsidise the Royal Air Navigation Company and have approved of the proposals of the Geneva convention in regard to equality of treatment of foreign and Dutch workmen with reference to accident and insurance compensation in accidents while at work, and the simplification of inspection of emigrants aboard ship.

SPOIL-SPORT RAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 29th.

Rain to-day interfered with all out-door sport, including cricket and lawn tennis, and Henley regatta.

17-HOUR DAY OF M.P. LORD MAYOR.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES AS "THE BUSIEST MAN IN LONDON."

ENJOYS EVERY MINUTE.

A strong claim to the title of "the busiest man in London" can be made by the Lord Mayor, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P.

His day begins, as a rule at 9.0 a.m., and continues till the early hours of the next morning. There is scarcely a moment of that time that is not taken up with the affairs of his office or his Parliamentary duties.

"I am merely carrying out the ordinary duties of the Lord Mayor," Sir Rowland said to an interviewer, as he hurried out of the Mansion House to fulfil one of his many appointments.

Here is a typical round of engagements.

9.0 to 10.15 a.m.—Attending to correspondence.

10.30.—Opening the Old Bailey and meeting Lord Chief Justice.

11.0 to 11.30.—At Victoria Station for the departure of the French President.

12.0 noon to 3.0 p.m.—Attending to further correspondence, receiving callers, etc.

4.15.—Lord and Lady Hanworth's At Home at the Records Office.

5.0 to 6.0.—Victoria League at Home to Sir Joseph and Dame Mary Cook.

7.30.—Institute of Chartered Accountants' banquet at the Mansion House.

8.30.—Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster's reception to meet representatives of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandatory Territories at Caxton Hall.

9.30.—Sir Osborn and Lady Holmden's dance at Claridge's.

11 p.m.—House of Commons, to vote on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill.

Midnight to 2.30 a.m.—Ball of the Clothworkers' Company.

But he enjoys every moment of his busy days.

BOY BANDIT'S 40 ROBBERIES.

CAUGHT AFTER QUARREL WITH WOMAN.

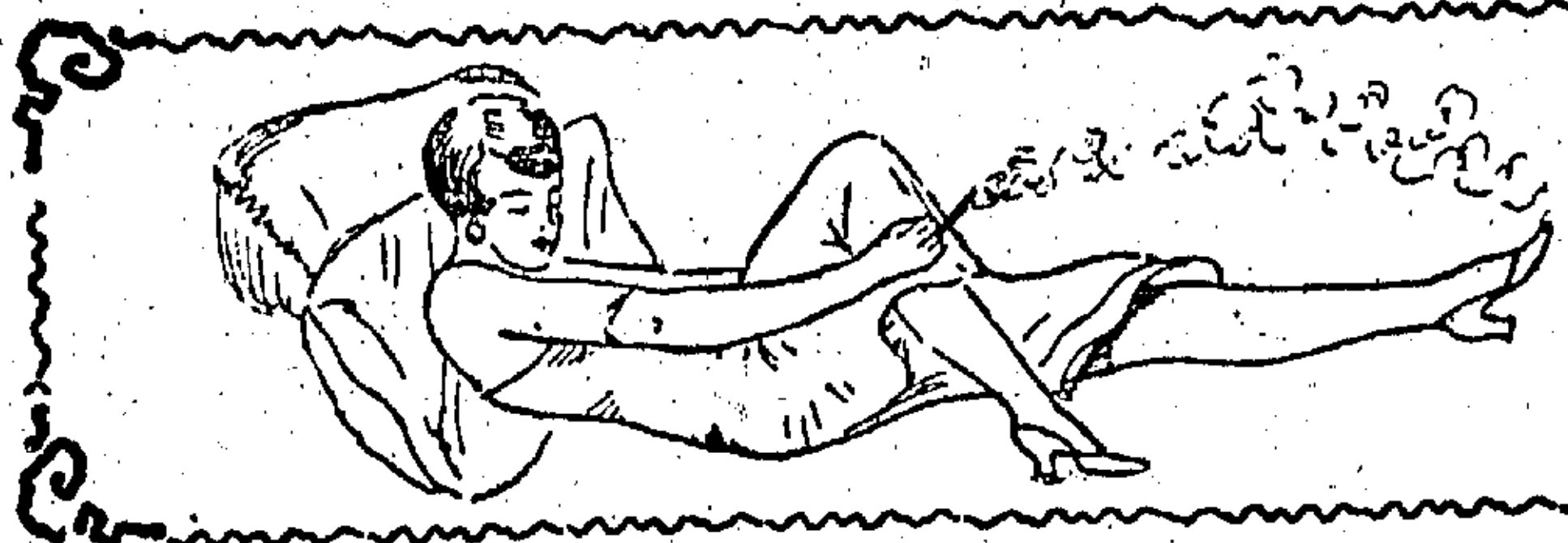
BUDAPEST.

Theodor Gursky, aged 21, has been arrested at his home at Kosice (Kaschau), in Slovakia, and has confessed to being a much-wanted bandit who during the winter has been robbing and marauding along the French Riviera. He is the son of a rich house builder, and when he went away on long motor-car tours his parents had no suspicion that there was anything wrong.

He returned at Easter to his home, and appeared to be interesting himself in his father's business at last. He thought that at Kosice, in the foothills of the Carpathians, he would never be suspected and that his past life of crime—for he organised with accomplices at least 40 burglaries in Southern France—had been entirely buried.

He had realised about 20,000 in a few months. The French police came into possession of a photograph of the handsome rascal who had performed at least four burglaries in Nice, and sent copies all over Europe and to America. A woman who had quarrelled with him gave this photograph to the police.

By way of Prague a print of the photograph reached Kosice, and young Gursky happened to drive past the window of the room in which the Chief of Police was examining the picture, and the resemblance struck him forcibly.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

BON APPETIT.

French food, like French clothes, I mean, of course, women's clothes, has a world wide reputation, justly won. I should be sorry to infer that the French are a greedy people, but the common phrase "bon appetit" which is used where we would say "good luck" or "so long" can not be without some special significance! A nation that, let us say, appreciates good food, naturally sees to it that they get it even in exile; hence I suppose the French Store in Beaconsfield Arcade. Happily one needs no passport to shop in the French Store, as the many English customers one sees there everyday testify.

It is interesting to see how even in far away Hong Kong and under Chinese management, the shop still retains its French atmosphere. There is exactly the same arrange-

FAIRY FROCKS.

There can hardly have been in the whole history of women's dress a more charming mode than that which Rolande Sarraut is sponsoring at the moment, the exquisite simple frock of flowered or patterned chiffon.

The boyish vogue was charming on some people, but it had the inevitable tendency to become hard and unfeminine. Whether we admired or disliked this vogue there is no denying that it was a move in the right direction, for it has left a legacy of slender lissom figures for which the more feminine mode of to-day is particularly well adapted. A dress of patterned chiffon cut on simple lines is slender and youthful looking, but it is also very feminine, and, best of all in this weather, cool. Simplicity

THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

The bottom drawer in which girls used to store clothes and linen which they hoped to use as brides, long before they had any definite idea of marriage, is, I

suppose, a thing of the past. Fashions even in linen and under wear change so rapidly, that a trousseau on which one may have worked for years would be old fashioned before it was completed. The bride of to-day is no less fastidious, and has the same desire to have her most intimate garments stamped with her own individuality as her grandmother, but she no longer considers it her duty to make every stitch with her own hands.

There are two courses open to her; she can buy her undies ready made, and with the hundreds of different designs and materials already on the market she cannot fail to find something that appeals to her particularly, or she can have them made. Hong Kong brides are particularly lucky in one respect, at least, they can if they want their trousseau undies made for them get both expert advice and exquisite workmanship. Lane, Crawford's trousseaux need no introduction to old residents, they are more than undies they are "creations." Nearly every bride has some idea, though perhaps only a very vague one, of what she wants for her trousseau. It may some fancy in material, in cut, or in trimming, but in any case it is often hard to find exactly what she wants among the "ready made", or to explain it clearly to a dressmaker.

That is where Lane, Crawford's trousseau expert comes in. This lady, who spends her days among dainty undies, is constantly evolving new patterns and is herself an expert needle woman. She can crystallize from a very slight hint, the vague ideas of the prospective bride. She can visualise the completed garment and make a sketch of it to show her client. The advice of such an expert is invaluable; your idea of a method of trimming, for example, may be impractical or unsuitable to the material, and it is only experience which can decide such a question.

I was shown a few of the designs in undies created by Lane, Crawford's, all of which bear the hall mark of good taste and chic. It would be hard for example to find a more exquisite set than one in heavy white crepe de chine with applique borders of fine net. The front of each garment is decorated with a nearly fan shaped insertion of the net which has a slight floral design embroidered on it. Below this worked on the crepe are two fans separated by lines of veining.

A petticoat with a shadow panel is a necessity in these days of transparent frocks and Lane, Crawford's design is a front wrap-over with a wide inverted pleat on either hip. This means you get a double thickness in front, a slim line and yet plenty of room.

There are so many charming undie materials to-day that the bride has a wide choice. The latest, which is designed especially for travellers, is a very fine milance, not so transparent as glove silk, but nearly as light. It is made in the new foxglove and sunset tints besides all the more ordinary colours. Calanese is always popular for ready made garments, of which the new three-in-one-step-in is an excellent device, while those who prefer fine linen or cambric will find plenty to choose from at Lane, Crawford's, or can have their undies made to order in these materials.

THE CHARM OF GLASS.

The beauty of glass has been recognised since the days of the Pharaohs, and although its popularity has varied, at different times it has never entirely waned.

Glass and crystal ware had a great vogue some few years ago, when crystal toilet services suddenly became popular, and the beautiful work which was produced at that period resulted in an entirely new outlook on the glass industry. Indeed from an industry it rapidly regained its ancient standing as an art. The work of the artist in glass of to-day is comparable to that of the painter and the sculptor, all are concerned in the production of beauty of form and colour.

The charm of glass for use on the table has been much more clearly realised since we have adopted table mats in the place of damask

BY THE WAY.

EMBROIDERED NIGHTGOWNS.—Lovely nightgowns in embroidered linen, every stitch done by hand, are selling at Lane, Crawford's, for \$2.75 each; there are five dozen of them each one slightly different.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—I saw at Powell's shirts and pyjamas, "just like Daddy's" for the small son.

The shirts are in plain colours with soft collars attached and the pyjamas are striped. There are palm beach suits too, and black and brown brogues, made on lines which cannot upset masculine dignity.

MARMET PRAMS.—Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have received the latest models in Marmet prams and folders. The Marmet claims to be the world's highest baby carriage and it certainly is the most modern, and a general favourite. The 1927 model has the wheel shafts running through the body of the carriage which protects them from damp and dirt, and is fitted with special rubber buffers under the bed to absorb any jolt. It has scorio tyres and, of course, storm cover safety strap and brake, and costs \$193, the folders re from \$69.50.

SIMPLE SUMMER DRESSES.—At the Sign of the Lantern I saw some summer dresses all cut on simple smart lines in cotton georgette and voile from \$15. I thought these dresses very reasonable in price and liked particularly a model in pale mauve and green checks, and a pale blue voile with a gilet effect and a boyish bow.

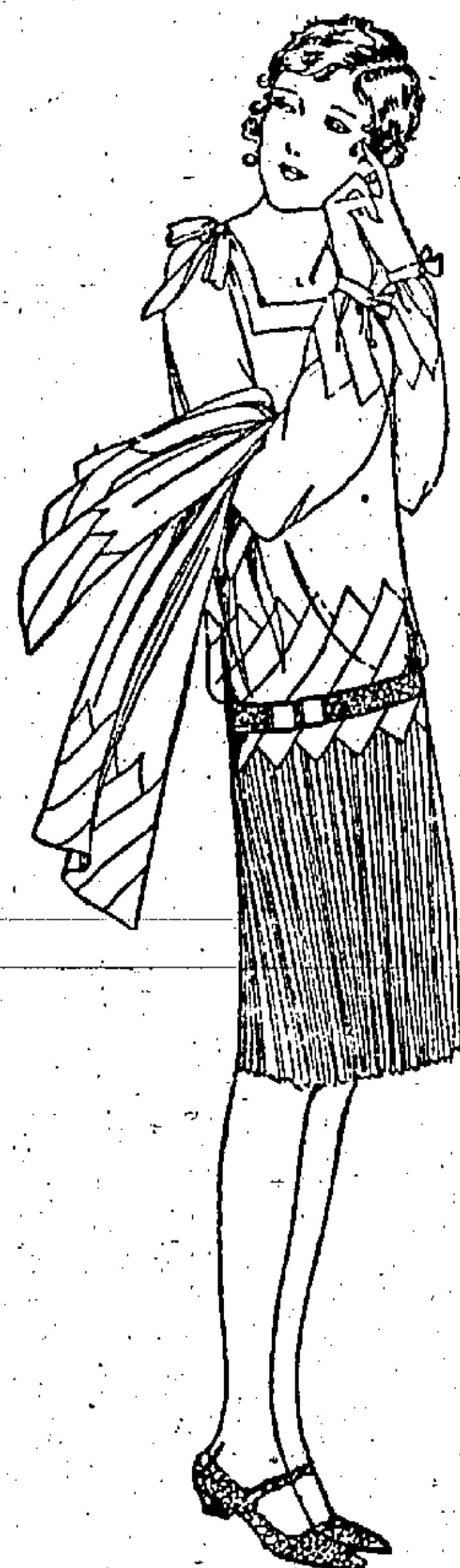
STARTRITE SHOES.—I was very pleased to find that Powell's are now stocking "Startrite" shoes. They are designed to help weak ankles in small children. The heel is continued on the inside under the instep, and the upper strengthened inside the inner ankle, so that the little foot is helped not to turn in or run over.

SILK TISSUES FOR CURTAINS.—Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have three new patterns at \$3.50 a yard in their popular silk tissues, a very lovely orchid, a blue, and a gold shot with silver.

ORGANIC FLOWERS.—Rolande Sarraut is making delightful shoulder posies in organic, chrysanthemums and dahlias, which keep crisp longer than chiffon and are very smart.

views which combine the advantages of both glass and china. They are the work of a French artist who has thoroughly appreciated the use for which he intended them. That is in itself a big factor, for it by no means follows that a plate or bowl which is beautiful as an ornament, will be so when put to practical use. The glass of these dessert services, which consist of plates, finger bowls and fruit dishes, with jugs for cup or lemonade, has almost the appearance of precious stones. There is an amethyst set, for example, which might have been carved from the matrix, and a service in emerald green which has the same fire and purity of colour. The third colour is a very lovely milky blue but the exact tone is very hard to determine. From a distance it appears to be translucent like a pale sapphire, yet quite without the empty clarity of ordinary coloured glass. But on close inspection the colour seems to ebb and flow just as it does in an opal.

I can imagine no fitter accompaniment to fruit and flowers than one of these services on a highly polished table, for they have the two great qualities of beauty, namely colour and freshness.



A pretty dress in 'mignonette' green crepe de chine. The belt is of lizard to match the shoes.



A model in pure-pink crepe de chine patterned in aubergine shade and a little pure. The belt and tie of aubergine and the chiffon scarf pure-pink.

Note the "washer-woman" sleeves—the newest length which promises to impart the popularity of sleeveless models.

ment of goods, somewhat haphazard perhaps to our English eyes, that one can see in any Parisian grocer's, and the goods are the same too. Among the distinctively French goods are the wines of all sorts including the excellent *vin ordinaire*, white and red, which is the accompaniment of nearly every dinner table in France. There are biscuits, fruits and sweets from French houses; tins and jars of *foie gras* and *hors d'oeuvres*. One sees vegetables of all sorts, among them leaf artichokes tinned, and bottles of the soft bottom to use as garnitures for a dish of meat. That you can get excellent French coffee, cherries and *jambon* goes without saying, but you may not realise that, unlike our English grocers, the French Store has powder and *parfumerie* from the best Paris houses. Coty and Houbigant are well known, less so perhaps Lubin and Guerlain, whose perfumes are delightful and luxurious and put up in the most attractive way.

cut, especially in conjunction with a "fluffy" material like chiffon, calls for the greatest skill, but the instant success of the little frocks Madame has sponsored, prove that we do not have to go to Paris to attain chic.

Most of these frocks, which seem to have been designed for slender fairies, are made to order, but Madame has three or four in her wardrobe ready made. Among these I saw a slightly more elaborate model, which still preserved the slender line, printed with a pattern of dull blue and ochre spots. The skirt is made of elongated handkerchief draperies and a distinctive note is struck in the tie of a slightly deeper toned blue. A dainty little dress of white chiffon has almost flat side tiers, and is faintly patterned with sprays of heather, while another frock printed in a bold geometric design in three tones of green is bound with emerald green velvet round the neck, arm holes and the scalloped skirt.

STEPPING FASHION-WARDS

LANE CRAWFORD'S
SHOES ALWAYS LEAD THE WAY!

SMART LACK - -
SATIN SHOES WITH
SPIKE, LOUIS OR
FLAT BELLS
From \$11.50.

All fittings in sizes and half sizes.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.
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OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
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Your early inspection is cordially invited.

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[A.P.B.]

After a warm tiring day—there is
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OUR TOILET AU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Or \$1.25 per large bottle.

Ask in at

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

(Next to Steaway, Laidlaw),

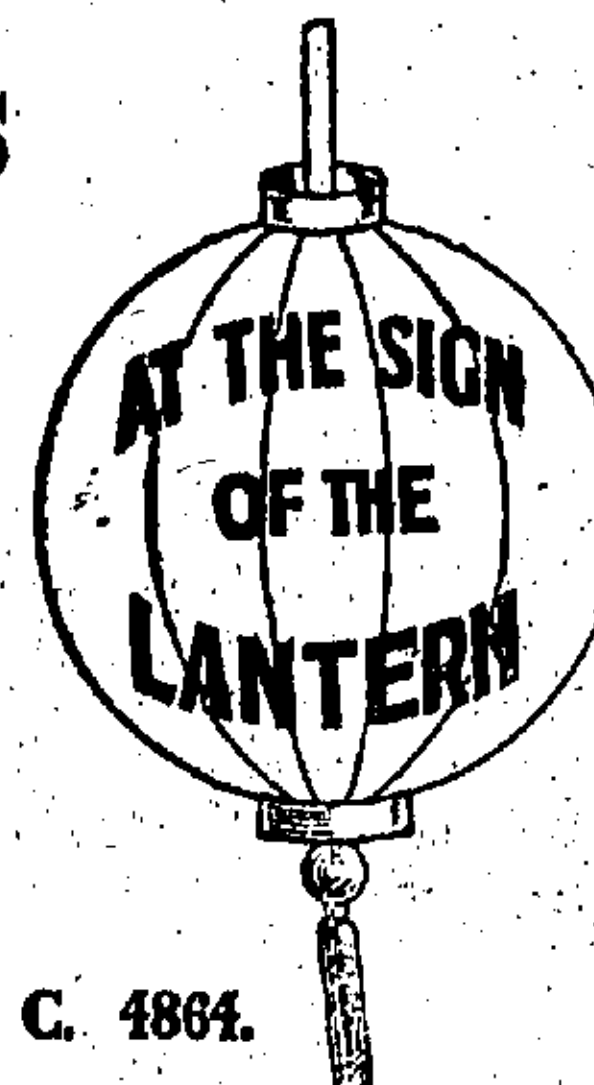
22, DES VEX ROAD CENTRAL.

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[A.P.B.]

NEW SUMMER FROCKS

Just Arrived

From \$15.00.



York Building.

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Telephone C. 4864.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

H.K. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ISSUED.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR DUE TO CO-OPERATION.

The annual report and balance sheet of the Hong Kong Football Association for the year ending May 31st, 1927, has just been issued. It is signed by Mr. W. E. Hollands, the Hon. Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Association is to be held at Volunteer Headquarters (by kind permission) on Wednesday next at 5.30 p.m. The business on the agenda includes the presentation of the annual report and balance sheet, annual report and balance sheet of the report and balance sheet of the Interport Account, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and alteration to rules.

The report under review has been quite a successful one, which was due in a large measure to the loyal co-operation of the officials of all Clubs.

The Council met on ten occasions and the Emergency Committee on seven occasions, the latter to deal with eleven cases of misconduct by players. One was cautioned, seven were suspended and two were fined. Although the cases of misconduct on the field were less last year than the two previous years, they are more than should be in such a small area. The Referee Committee met on the occasions. In the early part of the season there was again a shortage of Referees, but matters adjusted themselves later.

The Competitions run by the Association were again a great success, both the Senior and Junior Shield Competitions being won by one Club (The K.O.S.B.s). This is the first time such a feat has been accomplished in this Colony.

The receipts from the Sunday Herald Charity Cup Competition totalled \$3,939.50, an increase of \$1,897 over the previous year. Your Council decided to follow the example set in 1926 and distribute the gross takings.

The Financial Account of the Association shows a very satisfactory credit balance.

The following alterations to Rules are recommended by the Council:—

SHIELD COMPETITION RULES.
Rule 6. Delete the last sentence and substitute:—"A senior player is a player who has taken part in more than one Senior game in League Competitions."

LAI WAH CUP COMPETITION RULES.
Rule 3. Delete "South China Athletic Association" and substitute "A committee from the Chinese Clubs in membership."

THE ACCOUNTS.

The statement of accounts for the 1926-27 season shows an income of \$11,797.90, which includes \$2,950.51 balance brought forward from June 1st, 1926. The biggest receipts were from the "gates": League games \$2,775.20, Shield games \$815.20, Armistice Day games \$1,201, Sunday Herald Charity Cup games \$3,939.50. Ordinary games \$142.73. On the expenditure side, after meeting all expenses including two donations to charities of over \$1,000 each, there was a balance at the bank on May 31st, 1927 of \$4,970.23, and cash in hand amounting to \$8.75.

THE INTERPORT ACCOUNT.

The report and balance sheet of the Interport Account for the year ending May 31st, 1927, has also been issued, and the report will be considered at the annual meeting of the Football Association next Wednesday.

The report states: The finances of the Account are very sound and a balance of \$3,957.61 is being carried forward.

The Shanghai Interport Team visited here in February and the Interport Game took place on February 6th when Hong Kong won by 4 goals to none. Since the Interport Cup has been played for Shanghai have won it twice and Hong Kong twice. Two other representative matches were arranged, one with the Chinese and one with a combined Navy and Army team. In spite of injuries and climatical disadvantages Shanghai gave a very fine exhibition of football.

The "Lai Wah" Cup Competition took place late in the season and was again a success, and the Army team are to be congratulated on winning the trophy for the first time.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The accounts show receipts amounting to \$9,757.08, which includes balance in hand on June 1st, 1926, of \$1,220.23. Gate receipts for the "Interport Trials" amounted to \$572, and for the "Interport Games" to \$617.5. Gate receipts for the "Lai Wah" Cup games came to \$1,444. The biggest item on the expenditure side was the entertainment account of the Shanghai team, amounting to \$2,776.65. The balance at the bank on May 31st, was \$3,984.11, and cash in hand on the same date \$8.60.

S.C.A.A. FOOTBALL.

FIXTURES FOR SUMMER SEASON.

The following is the fixture list of the South China Athletic Association Football League for the Summer Season. The two grounds are Causeway Bay and Sookunpo, and the games begin at four o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays, and at 5.30 in the afternoon, on weekdays:—

July 2nd: (1) Moo Tze v. Ewo, Causeway Bay.
3rd: (2) Wah Moo C v. Chinese Catholics Y.M.C., Causeway Bay.
3rd: (1) Tai Hang v. Wah Moo B, Sookunpo.
3rd: (2) Kee Ping v. Causeway Bay Club, Sookunpo.

4th: Lok Wan v. Wah Moo A, Causeway Bay.

5th: Lai Kiu v. Hong Kong Tramway Co., Causeway Bay.

6th: Kit Chee v. Tai Hang B, Causeway Bay.

7th: Nam Tze v. Moo Tze, Causeway Bay.

8th: Ewo v. Wah Moo C, Causeway Bay.

9th: (1) Chinese Catholics v. Tai Hang A, Causeway Bay.

9th: (2) Wah Moo B v. Kee Ping, Causeway Bay.

10th: Wui Tze v. Moo Tze, Sookunpo.

11th: Wah Moo A v. Lai Liu, Causeway Bay.

12th: Hong Kong Tramway Co. v. Kit Chee, Causeway Bay.

13th: Tai Hang B v. Nam Tze, Causeway Bay.

14th: Wah Moo C v. Moo Tze, Causeway Bay.

15th: Chinese Catholics v. Ewo, Causeway Bay.

There are 16 teams in the League, and for the teams to play each other once only will take at least up to October 2nd to finish the fixture. The above given is for the first half of July.

S.C.A.A. SPORTING ACTIVITIES

A FULL PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

The South China Athletic Association will have a busy day to-morrow.

In the South China A.A. Volley Ball Open League, a game between the Tao Keung B and South China will be played at 5.00 p.m. on the Chinese Y.M.C.A. ground. Mr. Leung Sui Sang will be referee.

The first games of the South China A.A. Football Summer League will be played at 4 p.m. at the Causeway Bay Recreation Ground between Moo Tze Club and Ewo Club, and also between the Wah Moo C and the Chinese Catholic Young Men's Club.

The South China A.A. "Tigers" baseball nine will meet the Hong Kong Baseball Club on the diamond at Happy Valley on Sunday.

CHINESE ATHLETICS.

The Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation will hold a special meeting in the club room of the South China Athletic Association, China Building, this evening at 7.30, when amendments to the Constitution will be discussed, new officers elected, and reports presented on the training of competitors for the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Mr. Wong Siu Woon, hon. secretary of the Chinese Bathing Club, is president of the Federation in Hong Kong, and Mr. Ko Sic Wai, physical director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. is hon. secretary.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

CHINESE ATHLETIC QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

AT SOOKUNPO TO-MORROW.

A friendly football match, the second of the series between various regiments and the Chinese Athletic Association, will be played at Sookunpo to-morrow afternoon (July 2nd), the kick-off being at 5.45 p.m. The opponents of the Chinese team will this time be the 1st Bn., The Queen's Royal Regiment.

THE "QUEEN'S" RECORD.

The "Queen's" possess an enviable record, namely:—

1925-26 Winners: Army Football Cup, Dover Hospital Cup, Inter Services Cinque Ports, Folkestone & District League.

Owing to their move from Dover, and subsequently being called out here, a few of their players in the original team will be absent from their line-up, their places to be filled by reserves. Nevertheless, a good game is anticipated.

The Chinese line up for this game will be:—Pau Ka Ping; Pau Mow, Lo Wai Man; Ho Cho Yin, Lum Yuk Ying (Capt.), Ng Po Lau; Lee Bing Tong, Suen Kam Shun, Wong Pak Chong, Choy Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen.

AUSTRALIANS' F.M.S. TOUR.

CENTURIES FOR ANDREWS AND WOODFULL.

MALAYA'S DAY IN THE FIELD.

The final match of the Australians' cricket tour of Malaya was commenced on the Padang, Singapore, last Friday in brilliant weather, says the *Singapore Free Press*. A large crowd witnessing some very interesting cricket.

Woodfull and Andrews were on view for over three hours during a partnership which realised 268 runs. It was a long and arduous day in the field for Malaya but frequent and judicious bowling changes did much to prevent anything in the nature of a breakdown in this department. Malaya also made but few mistakes in the field and here Orr caught the eye perhaps more than anyone. He certainly made no mistakes with the two catches which dismissed Andrews and Everett. A word in appreciation of Brand must also be said; but the fact of there being only two extras, and one of those a no-ball, out of a total of 341, should speak for itself.

Scores: Australian XI. C. G. Macartney, lb.w., b Hennessy, 16
L. H. Mayo, b Penman, 15
W. M. Woodfull, b Bostock-Hill, 157
T. J. E. Andrews, c Orr, b Bradfield, 145
S. C. Everett, c Orr, b Bostock-Hill, 9
W. A. Oldfield, c Foster, b Hennessy, 7
R. Parsley, not out, 0
E. F. Rofe, not out, 0
Extras, 2

Total (for 6 wks.)... 341

J. Sullivan, H. S. Gamble and R. B. Lewis to bat.

Runs At Fall Of Wickets.

1-7, 2-26, 3-294, 4-315, 5-339, 6-341.

Bowling.

Penman, one for 45; Hennessy, two for 61; Bostock-Hill, two for 69; Gilmour, none for 50; Bradfield, one for 52; Orr, none for 6; Rhodes, none for 28.

Penman bowled one no-ball.

Records Of The Tour.

Results of the matches played up to the one given above are as under:—

S.C.A.—AT SINGAPORE.—Won by innings and 118. Australians 397 (Woodfull 140, Andrews 74), S.C.A. 98 (Andrews four for 10, Macartney four for 17) and 210 (Congdon 56, Andrews seven for 60).

SINGAPORE AT SINGAPORE.—Won by innings and 91. Australians 281 (Oldfield 101), Singapore 101 (Everett five for 45, Macartney four for 38) and 59 (Everett five for 22, Andrews four for 36).

MALAYA AT KUALA LUMPUR.—Lost by 39 runs. Malaya 108 (Andrews seven for 41) and 158 (Congdon 71), Australians 25 (Hennessy seven for 42) and 142.

SOUTH MALAYA AT SEREMBAN.—Drawn. Australians 302 for 7 (declared) (Bardsley 59, Macartney 61, Oldfield 76, Sullivan 53*), North Malaya 50 (Macartney seven for 10, Andrews three for 8) and 162 for 8 (Macartney four for 41).

Dr. Rogers's XI. AT IPOH.—Won Dr. Rogers's XI. 83 (Sullivan four for 23), Australians 229 for 6 (declared) Macartney 56, Andrews 56.

NORTH MALAYA AT PENANG.—Drawn. North Malaya 149 (Macartney five for 20 and 91 for 5 (Gamble four for 18), Australians 200 (Bardsley 93).

F.M.S. AT KUALA LUMPUR.—Won by innings and 128. F.M.S. 53 (Macartney six for 24) and 77 (Macartney seven for 18), Australians 250 for 5 (declared) (Woodfull 128*).

The Visitors' Averages.

BATTING.

Inns. Agg. Inn. Out. Aver.

Woodfull 8 453 140 1 64.71

Oldfield 7 285 101* 1 47.50

Andrews 9 340 74 1 42.50

Sullivan 6 162 53* 3 32.40

Macartney 7 219 61 0 31.28

Bardsley 9 277 93 0 30.77

Everett 9 126 26 4 27.20

Gamble 7 77 24* 2 15.40

Mayne 9 131 34 0 14.55

Rofe 9 101 31 0 11.22

Adams 20 20 0 0 6.60

BOWLING.

Wkts. Runs Aver.

Macartney 46 271 5.89

Bardsley 1 4 4.00

Woodfull 4 31 7.75

Andrews 35 390 11.11

Everett 20 225 11.40

Gamble 11 119 10.83

Mayne 7 155 22.14

Sullivan 3 84 28.00

Adams 0 18

Rofe 0 18

WET WIMBLEDON.

SHOWERY WEATHER SPOILS PLAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 30th.

Dull weather, with intermittent showers, spoilt Wimbledon to-day but there was a fair attendance, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin.

In the third round of the Men's Doubles, Brugnon and Cochet (France) beat Kozeluh and Gotthel (Czechoslovakia) by 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. In the fourth round Tilden and Hunter beat N. Latchford and R. Pryce-Jones, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3. All matches were frequently interrupted owing to rain.

Probable Extension Of Tournament.

LATER.

Wimbledon was washed out by rain later in the day, and the interruptions will probably necessitate an extension of the tournament for three days.

In the third round of the Men's Doubles, the British pair, Austin and Lycett beat Timmer and Bryan, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6, while in the second round of the Mixed Doubles Hunter and Miss Ryan beat Maygorodato and Miss Alexander, 6-1, 6-2.

BILLIARDS AT SHANGHAI.

FINAL OF JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Playing at the Y.M.C.A. Hut, Thibet Road, Shanghai, last Saturday night, W. R. Chisholm won the final of the Shanghai junior billiards championship, defeating G. L. Maggs by 1,000 points to 700.

A strange table and unfamiliar surroundings effected both players.

Mr. Chisholm finished the first session leading by 500 (unfinished) to Mr. Maggs' 423. After dinner Mr. Chisholm went ahead, while Mr. Maggs spent a long time without any breaks worthy of mention. The best breaks throughout the two sessions were:—

Mr. Chisholm:—24, 36, 49, 43, 25, 41, 32, 30, 21.

Mr. Maggs:—31, 21, 25, 37, 22, 37.

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CRICKET'S PERFECT SETTING.

WHERE KENT HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

[BY H. J. HENLEY.]

"How primitive! Why, they haven't even a modern scoring board. That thing over there only puts up the runs in tens." Those were the indignant words which I heard a spectator, possibly born and bred at Lord's, exclaim at Gravesend.

He was perfectly right. There is nothing very modern about the majority of the Kent grounds, which now number nine. You will not find giant stands there. But there can be much virtue in the primitive. There are daisies growing in the outfield on the cricket fields of Kent; there are tall trees behind the boundary. And daisies and tall trees are better to look upon than the gasometers which frown upon the Oval and the amphitheatre-like seating arrangements which have robbed Lord's of its old picturesque quality.

For my part, I can obtain a good deal of additional amusement and interest when I watch cricket on a ground which is not provided with a score-board of the automatic kind that registers the state of the game run by run. It is almost thrilling to attempt to guess the score made by any batsman who has been at the wicket for over half an hour.

Batsmen themselves only count their runs up to twenty or so, apart from some rare exceptions. I remember being at Blackheath a few seasons ago when there was much argument as to how many Woolley had made. Some of us said about 50. Others declared that he could not have made 40 at the outside. One rash person was prepared to swear that he must have been close to his century. Woolley himself could not say exactly how many he had gathered when he came back to the pavilion. Actually his total was 33.

So a primitive scoring-board really does do something to brighten cricket if you approach the matter from the right point of view.

There is one story which illustrates the charm of cricket when played in rural surroundings that I shall always cherish with gratitude. It was told to me by the late Tom Pawley, who as manager of the county club did so much to help Kent's fortunes.

Whenever a certain member of the Surrey club went down for the annual match at Blackheath, he was in the habit of describing the little pavilion there as "a rabbit hutch," and of enlarging upon the magnificent appointments of the Oval. But one day the man of Surrey wandered to the most beautiful of all Kent's grounds, the Mote, at Maidstone, and Tom Pawley found a chance to score at last.

"You see those trees over there," he said, pointing to a delightful piece of woodland; "well, that is our poor substitute for your gasometers. You see that tent," and this time he drew attention to a patch of white peeping out from a mass of trees; "well, that is the best we can do in place of your Oval tavern. You see those deer," and he directed the visitor's gaze to a number of stags enjoying themselves not far from the bowling screen; "well, that is all that we can offer you in place of those London County Council trams which run round your Surrey ground. So sorry!"

Happily the man from the Oval was a sportsman and acknowledged that there were better things in cricket than grand pavilions and tall stands.

It is because Kent cricket is played for the most part on grounds of beauty that the county team have gained a reputation for playing in a manner unusually attractive. Actually they make their runs no faster than their rivals. They risk no more. They are no more "sporting." But there is a different atmosphere from that which exists when county fixtures are fought out in big cities where the grounds are entirely surrounded by bricks and mortar.

The daisies beat the gasometers all the time.

GRETTA GREEN WEDDING DISSOLVED.

NO RESIDENCE QUALIFICATION IN BLACKSMITH'S SHOP MARRIAGE.

Miss May Celine Bach (otherwise Kohn), of Belvue Hotel, Cheltenham, petitioned in the Divorce Court for a decree of nullity of her marriage with William Ernest Bach, a commercial traveller, of Birmingham, on the ground that the condition imposed by the Marriage of Scotland Act, 1856, of 21 days' residence, was not complied with.

Mrs. Bach's case was that she went through a form of marriage with Bach on April 3rd, 1924, at the Old Blacksmith's shop, Greta Green, Dumfries, having travelled with him from Birmingham on April 2nd.

Mr. Justice Hill said it was quite clear there was no marriage; and he granted the decree of nullity with costs.



The Food of Kings

Court Physicians know the best and see that Royal Babies have the best. That is why

WHAT BRITAIN OWES TO SPORT.

MORE PLAYING FIELDS NEEDED TO SAVE OUR NATIONAL GAMES FOR THE AMATEUR.

[By DEAN INGE.]

If there is any truth in the saying, quoted perhaps too often by enthusiasts for our Public School education, that the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing fields of Eton, it is very undesirable that so valuable a privilege should be confined to the few.

If space could be found, there ought to be a grass field attached to every school. At present, we are told, four million elementary school children have no facilities whatever for playing team-games under proper conditions. School playgrounds are open only during school hours, and most of them are very small. There are in many towns parks and commons where public play is allowed, but they are not inviting. The pitches are usually worn bare of grass, and full of holes. It is pathetic to see urchins trying to play football and cricket in the streets, in danger of being run in by policemen, for street games are illegal.

The early summer is a good season to launch an appeal for public playing fields, and there can be no doubt that such an appeal would be very influentially backed and generously supported. Private munificence has already provided a field for the purpose near Reading, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall has presented a recreation ground to Redruth. Other benefactions of the same kind have been recently reported. But land in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns is so valuable that it would be unwise to rely only on the generosity of private land-owners or companies.

Home Of Team Giants.

England has for centuries been the chief home of team-games. Some of them have been forgotten; others have been developed from children's games into scientific sports, as stool-ball was the precursor of cricket, and rounders of baseball. The latter game has never taken root in England, nor the former in America, though I saw a game of cricket going on at Philadelphia, perhaps the only place in the United States where such a sight could be seen. Baseball, I must confess, struck me as a second-rate game played magnificently; but no good American would admit this.

The most serious of team-games in the Middle Ages was archery, for which the young people of the parish used to turn out, undisciplined by the Church, on Sundays. My readers may have noticed, on the outside walls of some old churches, the grooves in the stone which show where the stout yeoman of the fifteenth century used to clasp their arrows.

The origin of cricket is rather obscure. Chapman, whose translation of the Odyssey appeared in 1614, makes Nausicaa and her maidens play cricket or stoolball, instead of catchball, as Homer no doubt intended. The princess, after receiving a "liking-stroke" or trial ball, hits a boundary, and sends the ball "wide of the other maids," amidst the whirpools. Chamberlayne, in his "Anglice Notitia" (1600), describes the Englishman's love of games as he has seen it.

After a 12-Hour Day.

The domination of the Puritans does not seem to have checked the national propensity to join in team-games very much. "The common people," he says, "will endure long and hard labour, inasmuch that after twelve hours' hard work they will go in the evening to football, stoolball (what was this game?), cricket, prison base, wrestling, cudgel playing, or some suchlike vehement exercise for their recreation. In those days there was usually a field within reach of the labourer, who was not too tired, even after a twelve hours' working day, to enjoy his evening game. Football must have been played in the summer in the seventeenth century. Fifty years earlier, cricket was played with an instrument resembling "a crossier or bishop's staff." Pope, who was not an athlete, contemptuously invites us to see "the senator at cricket urge the ball"; so even, then we had our judges and Members of Parliament who were glad enough to take part in a village match.

I have lived so long in London that I do not know whether country cricket flourishes as it did when

I was a boy. The scorebook of the village where I was born records how on the occasion of my christening the rustics were reinforced by my father and four of my uncles, all good cricketers and two of them Oxford Blues, who went out to demolish a neighbouring parish in my honour. But it is the beauty of village wickets that they can furnish fatal surprises even to a Hobbs. On this occasion the pride of Oxford suffered a downfall, and the parish of Sessay won a glorious victory. The village cricket field was then a social centre for the parish; it brought squire, parson, farmer and labourer together; and from time to time (as an old picture in *Punch* narrates) "the pride of the village" was selected to play for a Twenty-two against a travelling eleven, of professional players, and returned in a battered condition after standing up to "a hoover from Jackson."

We are often told that the crowds who go to see football and cricket are composed of men who never play games themselves and do not want to play them. What interests them in football, we are told, is the betting. This is hardly fair. There is next to no betting on cricket, though a hundred years ago there was a great deal; and it is probable that in every crowd there are hundreds, or thousands, who would much rather be playing themselves than looking on. They have never had a chance of learning to play, and many people will think that a chance ought to be given them.

Love Of Games Ingrained.

The love of games is ingrained in human nature, at any rate in this country. Psychologists tell us that to thwart an instinct of this kind is always injurious. It is generally supposed that what is best in the character of an English gentleman—his love of fair play, his adaptability to team-work, and his courtesy to opponents, owes a great deal to the games which he has had to play at his public school. There is no reason to think that the working-class boy would be any slower to learn these lessons, if he had the same opportunities. The testimony of University men having worked in East End Settlements is all the other way.

Those who have studied the subject think that there ought to be a provision of about five acres for every thousand of the population, four acres for team games, and one for a children's playground. This sounds like a large demand for our great centres of population; but the increasing facilities for rapid transportation make the problem easier.

Before me is a book on "The Play Movement" in America, which gives a systematic description of all that has been done in the United States to provide recreation grounds for the young people. America seems to have taken the lead in providing sand-gardens for children to play about in; and it is developing a system of gymnasia, dance-halls, and the like, in every large town. These are good, but no substitute for exercise in the open air, with the useful discipline of team-play.

Professionalism.

There is an increasing tendency to drop a game rather than play it badly. Lawn-tennis has become so scientific that the poor pat-baller, who used to enjoy himself and reduce his weight on the vicarage lawn, too often gives up playing altogether. This is a great mistake; we must not allow professionalism to spoil the objects for which games exist. There are some first-class cricketers who much prefer club cricket, or even village cricket, to the severe performances on billiard-table wickets which are reported in the newspapers. One famous cricketer of my own generation tells me that he has given up watching first-class cricket, because it is no longer played in the right spirit.

The games played on the new public playing fields, if they ever come into existence, will be jolly games, played for exercise and refreshment. The more we have of such play, the less danger there will be of our great national games being professionalised and spoiled. The public, I think, is likely to be appealed to before long. I hope the response will be generous and adequate.

THE "OULD COUNTRY."

SHOWER OF EGGS AT ELECTION MEETING.

There were wild scenes in Trinity College, Dublin, during a meeting in support of Mr. Dolton-Waller, who contested the University constituency as an independent candidate at the Free State general election.

As soon as the meeting started a crowd of students at the back of the hall began to throw eggs, onions and other missiles. The chairman, the Rev. Robin Gwynne, was struck by an egg on the chest,

and a bag of flour fell on the shoulder of the Rev. R. K. Hanna. While Mr. Waller was trying to make himself heard the doors of the hall were burst open and a gang of students rushed in carrying Professor N. E. Thrift, one of the sitting members, on their shoulders. Professor Thrift, obviously greatly embarrassed by this rather crude exhibition of loyalty, appealed to the students to give Waller a hearing, but was ruled out of order by the chairman.

Finally Sir Robert Tate, junior Dean of the University, restored a semblance of order, and Mr. Waller finished his speech amid "bonaparte interruptions."

LORDS v. COMMONS.

WHERE THE UPPER HOUSE SCORES.

[By THE "DAILY MAIL" PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Does the House of Lords really need reforming? Another debate on this perennial topic took place in the Upper House soon after Whitun, when the Duke of Marlborough—a very rare speaker in Parliament—gave notice of a motion declaring that, "in view of the failure of any scheme of House of Lords reform to arouse interest, this House regards further discussion of the question as inappropriate and unprofitable." This challenge gives rise to some interesting comparisons between the two Houses of Parliament, especially the methods of debate and the reactions to public opinion. In the light of recent experience it would not be unfair to say that the Lords are interested in the humanities while the Commons are involving themselves in legalities. The Peers have talked about economy, agriculture, cinemas, betting, money-lending, share swindlers, trees in the New Forest, and a number of other "live" subjects, while the Commons have been pursuing a tortuous way through the legal mazes of the Trade Disputes Bill.

M.P.s, of course, may argue that this Bill is one that really touches the humanities most closely, but the truth is that, owing to the methods of the Opposition, discussion in the House of Commons is less concerned with the welfare of the nation than with the advantages of a party. And that is where the real difference between the debates in the two Houses is apparent to-day. Peers are persons; M.P.s are politicians.

In the House of Commons the defeat of the Government would probably mean the resignation of the Government. In the House of Lords there is a freedom from consequences that enables men to say exactly what they think.

Better All Round.

The House of Lords is more democratic than the House of Commons in matters of procedure. In the latter, when several members rise at the same time to speak, the Speaker decides; in the House of Lords, if rival contestants for oratorical honours do not give way, the choice of the next speaker is left to a vote of the House.

The House of Lords is more dignified than the House of Commons. No one is ever shouted down in the House of Lords. There are no "scenes." Mr. Jack Jones is not a Peer. There are no Clydeside barons. No one is trying to take political advantage of an unconscious slip of the tongue.

The House of Lords is more business-like than the House of Commons. Recently Peers disposed in two and a half hours of technical amendments to the Companies Bill which will certainly occupy a Commons Committee for twice as many days.

The House of Lords is more creative than the House of Commons. Many of the most useful Bills of modern times, such as the Money-lenders Bill, have originated in the enthusiasms of individual Peers.

The House of Lords contains more prominent experts than the House of Commons. Moulton! There are the Law Lords. Business! The names of Lord Kysant, Lord St. Davids, Lord Swaythling, Lord Ashfield, and a score more stand out to mind. Racing? Cricket? Lord Harris. And so on. There is not a department of human life that is not represented by an acknowledged authority in the House of Lords.

Not infrequently lately more M.P.s have been seen listening to debates in the House of Lords than in the House of Commons. Facts tend to prove the epigram of a Peer who said lately that what the Lords think to-day the Commons say to-morrow and preach on public platforms the day after.

THE OLDEST TREES.

STANDING BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

The oldest tree—probably the oldest living thing in the world—is the huge cypress tree in Chapultepec, Mexico, which has a trunk 118 feet in circumference and is believed to be more than 6,000 years old. It was a correspondent to the *Daily Mail*.

Some of the giant redwoods of California are more than 300 feet in height and at least 2,500 years old. A giant kauri discovered in the Northern Forest of New Zealand, which is 99 feet in girth and contains 198,000 feet of timber, is reckoned to have lived for 20 centuries.

The holy tree at Anuradhapura, in Ceylon, was planted 288 years before Christ, and there are English oaks, such as the Cowthorpe, which must have been big trees when the Conqueror landed.

WHAT FAST BOWLERS WANT.

WOULD TOM RICHARDSON BE "ONLY AVERAGE" TO-DAY?

[By HAROLD LARWOOD (ENGLAND AND NOTES).]

When I left my little village of Nuncar Gate, where I saw more coal than cricket, to join the Nottingham staff, I never dreamed that I should have the pleasure of playing for England only four years later.

I was terribly in earnest when I started, and I still am. I hardly miss a thing, even when my own side are batting.

When a lad of only 18 comes in contact with some of the most famous cricketers of his day it is just as well for him to know nothing, keep his eyes wide open, hear all he can, forget what is of no use, and hang on to anything that might prove helpful; also to do what he is told, if he can do it. I hope I have always remembered this.

This is what I learned from Strudwick, and it may surprise you. In his early days, 25 years ago, Strudwick had to stand up to the great Tom Richardson, who must have been a terror.

"Struddy" told me that if Tom Richardson was bowling to-day he would not be any more successful than the average fast bowler.

Surprised.

I looked rather surprised at that, for I regarded it as encouraging news.

"It's the wickets of to-day that beat fast bowlers," Strudwick said. "When I used to take Tom, or any other speed merchant, I used to take them waist high. The ball would rise and come up well over the stumps. Now I am always crouching down for them, taking the ball down by my ankles. I can't come up closer in case one is nicked, but I do know that we don't get a fiery pitch nowadays. That's what you fast bowlers want!"

No fast bowler is going to have a good average unless he is helped in the field—particularly in the slips. Most of the catches that are missed are off the fast bowlers. The slow ones get their victims to mid-off or from mid-wicket to mid-off, but rarely does the fast bowler get a man caught anywhere near the pavilion.

It is snicks like greased lightning that have got to be held, and when they are missed we mustn't throw our hands in despair. Some of them want holding. Fast bowlers have got to make allowances.

Misleading Averages.

I don't take much notice of averages either. I know many a bowler who does the donkey work for his team, gets nearly all the best wickets, and seldom has a chance at the rabbits.

I am not denying that I have a nibble at the tail-end, but I know of one fast bowler who is always at the best of the batsmen, and is well worked out by the time he has broken the back of the other side. Three wickets out of the first four is much better work than five out of the last six. It is the class of batsman that counts.

Parkin is supposed to have said: "Now you go on and bowl them in, and I'll come on and bowl them out."

Well, it isn't like that really. The opening bowlers are always up against men who make up their minds to play themselves in. These are the wickets that are hardest to get. If your opening pair can get these at a small cost they are satisfied.

If I were bowling against a side that had Hobbs and Sutcliffe in it, and got their wickets, any bowler could have the rest. That is why bowlers' averages don't matter much to people who know.

SALVATIONIST WHO PROPOSED TO MARCHIONESS.

SURPRISE FOR MAJOR IN SEARCH OF HELPMET.

How a Salvation Army major "proposed" to the Marchioness of Aberdeen was described by the Marchioness.

She was speaking at a Salvation Army social meeting in Aberdeen, and said that her audience would be amazed when she told them that she once had an opportunity—if she had been free of marrying a major in the Salvation Army.

She and Lord Aberdeen were on a visit to New Zealand, and one Sunday, during a "prowl around," she arrived at a Salvation Army barracks and got into conversation with a major.

"He inquired into my antecedents," said Lady Aberdeen, "and said he had great difficulty in finding a partner to help him in his army work."

"I had difficulty in assuring him that I was not qualified for the position, having a husband and a family. I offered to introduce him to my husband, and he quickly disappeared."

SEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE.

WHAT AMERICAN EXPLORERS DID LAST YEAR.

MANY IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

The continual striving after a fuller knowledge of the universe is well illustrated in the report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, expeditions in 1926.

There were no fewer than thirty-five field expeditions, and the objects of these ranged from the capture of live wild game and the unearthing of buried villages, to the collection of fossil foot-prints, fossil elephants, and the gathering of ferns in West Indian mountains.

"Field work is essential to the advance of nearly all branches of science," says the exploration pamphlet, "particularly those which the Smithsonian Institution is at present engaged in promoting, namely, geology, biology, anthropology and astrophysics. The institution, therefore, embraces every opportunity of putting expeditions in the field to obtain desired information or collections, either under its own auspices, through financial assistance from its friends, or in co-operation with other agencies which will benefit equally from the work."

Observatory Among Hottentots.

The year's expeditions were headed by a 30,000-mile journey to Algeria, Baluchistan, and South-west Africa, undertaken by Dr. C. G. Abbot, acting-secretary of the Smithsonian, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian, to select a site for a solar observatory in the Eastern Hemisphere. He picked Mount Brukkaros, among the Hottentots of South-west Africa, and the observatory already is functioning there.

The purpose of the field work of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, according to Dr. Abbot, has been aimed for the last eight years to solve the question of whether the sun varies, and if so, what effects on our weather the changes of solar heat produce.

Another section of Africa—Tanganyika territory—provided the scene for the Smithsonian-Chrysler live game collecting expedition under Dr. William M. Mann. The expedition brought home about 1,700 live animals for the National Zoological Park, including a pair of giraffes, and quantities of birds, small mammals and reptiles.

In Grand Canyon.

The wing impression of a large insect like a dragon-fly, which lived an unknown number of million years ago, was one of the prizes brought back by Charles Gilmore with his collection of fossil foot-prints from the Grand Canyon. Mr. Gilmore has gathered foot-prints from three distinct geological horizons, one above the other in the canyon. Each set represents, of course, different animals, distant in time from one another by the ages that it took to deposit the four or five hundred feet of sedimentary rocks.

Mexican silver and lead mines which have been in almost constant operation since the Spanish conquest of the sixteenth century provide a study and collecting ground for Dr. F. W. Fosberg, under the auspices of the Smithsonian and the Harvard Mineralogical Museum. Rich as Mexico is in ores, little is known of its geology and mineralogy.

In his investigations Dr. Fosberg visited the Maravilla Mine, where crystals of pure gypsum six feet in length rise from the floors of two caves.

Lieut. Henry C. Kellers reports that the whirr of the automobile has driven the jungle beasts of Sumatra into the interior of the jungles, so that collecting is not what it used to be. Lieut. Kellers, Medical Corps, U.S.N., was assigned to represent the Smithsonian Institution with the Naval Observatory eclipse expedition to Sumatra.

In a visit to what might be called the last of the whaling stations, situated at Trinidad, Humboldt County, Calif., adds the "New York Herald Tribune" in a review of the Smithsonian achievements, a Brazilian Howell learned the methods used for catching the speedier, less valuable whales, which are all that remain in the industry. These finback and humpback whales can attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, so that it requires careful manoeuvring and superior harpoons to capture one.

Dr. Alex. Hrdlicka, too, completed the first extensive anthropological survey of Alaska.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST OF LADY HENRY.

\$300,000 ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

HER EARNEST HOPE.

The late Lady (Charles) Henry, an announcement of whose death appeared recently in our columns, left a remarkable will.

Herself an American by birth, and for long a leader of Anglo-American society in London, she has devoted the bulk of her fortune to founding scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge to be held by American students of either sex, and at Harvard and Yale to be held by British students of either sex.

She has done this "in the earnest hope and desire of cementing the bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the United States of America."

The whole of her residuary estate, which at a venture may be estimated at not less than £300,000, goes into the scholarship fund.

This is the biggest and most imaginative educational bequest to be made on this side of the Atlantic since the publication of Cecil Rhodes's will.

Inclusion Of Women.

It differs, however, from the Rhodes Trust in several respects. For one thing it is on a smaller scale. The Rhodes Trust has an annual income, in round figures, of £100,000 a year. The Charles and Julia Henry Fund "on the above estimate will produce about £15,000 annually."

Rhodes's scholarship scheme, while primarily Anglo-American, was also Imperial, and centred exclusively on Oxford. Lady Henry's is confined to Britain and America, and arranges for scholarships to be held at the two leading British and the two leading American universities.

Rhodes restricted his great foundation to men only. Lady Henry includes women, and permits both undergraduate and postgraduate courses to be taken.

The "Charles and Julia Henry Fund" will be administered by twelve trustees, three each being appointed by the four universities concerned.

The widest discretionary powers are given them, and there is not likely to be any need, as there was in the case of the Rhodes Trust, for an Act of Parliament altering the terms of the bequest.

So long as they use the fund for the "purpose or purposes conducive to the promotion or encouragement of the education in America of British subjects or in England of American subjects," they are left with a virtually free hand.

This is not the first time that facilities for taking University courses in the United States have been provided for British students, though they have never before been furnished on so liberal a scale.

The Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship, the Choate Memorial Fellowship, the Clarence Graff Fellowship, the Henry P. Davison Scholarship, the Riggs Foundation, and the English-Speaking Union's Scholarships are all embodiments, in a smaller way, of the idea which inspired Lady Henry.

For London Charities.

Apart from this great scheme, Lady Henry's will is interesting for its many personal bequests.

The executors of her will are Mr. Algernon Lionel Collins (the family solicitor) and the Public Trustee, and the principal personal legacies of money, jewellery, and furniture go to her sisters and other members of the family.

The chief beneficiary is her sister, Mrs. Martin Vogel, to whom is left a large sum of money as well as a quantity of jewellery, including a famous rope of pearls and other personal effects.

Her two other sisters, Miss Irene Lewisohn, and Mrs. Alice Crowley, likewise benefit substantially, and a number of sisters-in-law, nephews, and nieces are also remembered, a beautiful tapestry going to Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, and Mrs. Edna Lewisohn receiving gifts of money and jewels.

St. Thomas's Hospital receives £10,000 under the will, the Mid Essex Hospital £500, the University College Hospital £2,000, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin (in aid) of the fund now being collected for the erection of a club room by the Y.W.C.A.) £1,000, and about £5,000 is distributed among various other charities.

\$3,000 For Butler.

Among gifts and souvenirs to old personal friends or their children are:—
£1,000 to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.
£2,000 to Sir Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans.
£3,000 to her butler, Habbits.
£1,000 to Captain Paul Bennett, V.C., the barrister, and a friend of her son who was killed in the war.

An antique secretaire to Mrs. Philip Snowden.

A watch to Lord Dawson of Penn, and £1,000 to Dr. Thomas Hartigan, the family physician.

A writing table and chair to Colonel Laurie, D.S.O., the Chief of the Mounted Branch, Scotland Yard.

A number of monetary bequests to her servants at Carlton Gardens and Parkwood.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PREVENTION OF DIPHThERIA.

THE SCHICK TEST.

DR. GRAHAM FORBES'S REPORT.

A report on "The Prevention of Diphtheria," by Dr. J. Graham Forbes, has been issued by the British Medical Research Council. It was originally prepared from information of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, and is a comprehensive survey of the methods for the prevention of diphtheria which have been practised on a large scale during the past ten years in America, and to a much less, though growing, extent in Great Britain.

The anti-toxin treatment of the disease, it is stated, brought down the case mortality quickly from 30 per cent. to below 10 per cent., but since 1904 the decline, though continued, had only been from about 9 to about 7 per cent. During the whole time of the use of this life-saving method the attack rate and the virulence of the disease had been increasing. In London, for instance, between 1904 and 1924 the attack rate per 1,000 persons living rose from 11.2 to 19.1, and the deaths from 0.99 to 1.33. The cost of applying to the 620,000 children of the London schools the Schick test for diphtheria and prevention of the disease by active immunization would, (inclusive of extra medical service, which might amount to £85,000) £100,000. On another basis the cost is estimated at £70,000.

During 1924 the cost of diphtheria alone to London ratapayers was estimated at about £300,000; and the cost of every case of diphtheria at about £30, a sum which would cover the cost of protecting 200 children.

London, closely followed by Portsmouth and Bristol, had shown during the past 15 years a uniformly higher diphtheria rate than any of the other most populous towns, and Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Glasgow, though to a less degree, were yet well above the average rates for England and Wales over the same period. On the other hand, in Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Newcastle, and Cardiff the diphtheria rates were almost uniformly below the average rates for the whole of England and Wales.

A Notable Advance.

After analysing the results of preventive work in Great Britain and also for many countries abroad, Dr. Forbes concludes:—
"It may be stated that the evidence which has now steadily accumulated in America, and is forthcoming, on a more limited scale, from the work done in Great Britain together with the worldwide use of these measures, appears sufficiently convincing to justify the experienced opinions of all who have devoted much study to the problem, and hold that the Schick test and immunization constitute one of the most notable advances in the sphere of preventive medicine."

Furthermore, there is now very little doubt that their systematic adoption would result in a great yearly saving of child life, notably in London, where, though diphtheria has been more generally prevalent and present a more pressing and difficult problem than in the provinces, no co-ordinated effort has been made to introduce immunization. Hence, on the evidence of the disease would lighten very materially the burden on the ratapayers of the present heavy expenditure incurred in the existing system of notification, removal, disinfection, isolation, and hospital treatment, and in the general preventive measures against the spread of infection in the homes, schools, and elsewhere.

"The problem is one calling for the closest co-operation of all authorities concerned, whether public health, administrative or educational—and particularly in London, where, for diphtheria, the attack-rate surpasses, and the mortality rate nearly so, that of any other city in Great Britain, and almost every other capital in Europe, if not the world."—*Times*.

DEAD SENTRY'S VIGIL.

ITALIAN SOLDIER FOUND STILL AT HIS POST-AFTER ELEVEN YEARS.

Whilst climbing the Cima Undici, one of the highest peaks on the Austrian frontier, a party of mountaineers found an Italian soldier in steel helmet and with bayonet fixed to his rifle, apparently on sentry duty, says a *Central News* Rome message.

On approaching the figure they found that the man had been shot through the head, but the extreme cold had preserved the body, which had remained standing against the rock as at the moment when the luckless soldier had been killed.

Inquiries showed that the sentry was reported missing in 1916.

Her Personal Papers.

Lady Henry, who carried on a very considerable correspondence with people of note, left all her personal papers, as well as her books and some tapestries, to her brother-in-law, Mr. Martin Vogel, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

100 YEARS OF LAW AND CRIME
IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING REVIEW BY WOMAN CRIMINOLOGIST.

A PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF HANGING.

[By TENNYSON JESSE.]

In nothing has England changed more during the years between 1827 and 1927 than in her criminal code. Penalties have grown less and less severe and yet there is very much less crime nowadays than there was even in the seventies and eighties. The official Criminal Statistics show that even since the war—though people are apt to think there has been an increase in crime—there has, in actual fact, been much less in the years just before 1914.

Let us hope that this steady amelioration throughout the century is due largely, or at least partly, to the improving conscience of humanity, but we can at least be certain that it is very largely due to increased police efficiency and better conditions of living. To read the statistics of a hundred years—even of sixty years—ago, is to find oneself projected into an England incredibly savage both in crime and punishment.

Death Penalty Reform.

In 1828 an Act was passed consolidating the law relating to offences against the person. By this Act the death penalty was retained for crimes of violence and certain social offences other than murder; but already there was a feeling in the land that the law took lives too lightly, and 1832 saw the abolition of the death penalty for cattle stealing, and in 1838 the crime of letter stealing was also released from the extreme punishment. Various Acts, passed from 1832 to 1861, reduced the number of cases in which capital punishment could be inflicted until only murder and high treason were left.

It is saddening to see that when an Act was passed in 1841 making rape no longer punishable by death, the commitments for trial for this crime at once attained a higher rate, increasing about 28 per cent. and remaining at that higher figure ever since. The same remarks apply to the crime of stabbing and attempting to do grievous bodily harm. Nevertheless, with the exception of murder, which has remained very much the same for the last hundred years, the number of indictable offences committed shows an amazing decrease.

In 1845, the first year that the official criminal statistics were issued, the annual average of cases tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions was 24,303. For the four years from 1909 to 1913 there were 13,335 cases. In other words, the one year alone of 1845 is nearly twice as heavy as the whole four years of 1909 to 1913. There was, of course, a still greater decrease during the four war years, only 6,602 cases being tried altogether, which shows how true the old proverb is that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do. But since the war, since we have had unemployment and every kind of difficulty, the records are still cheering. 1920 to 1924 only show a total of 8,494. So much for the alleged crime-wave since the war. These figures do not, of course, include cases of indictable offences tried at courts of summary jurisdiction.

Murder, however, remains much the same year in, year out, and except for a sudden rise in 1870 to 130 cases, the figures vary between the 40's and the 50's for the last hundred years.

As I have said, the decrease in crime must be put down very largely

to better police work, better conditions of living, and, let us hope, a certain change of heart. The chief changes that since 1827 have been of assistance on the side of law and order, are the increased power of the Press, telegraphy, the finger-print system, wireless, and motorcars. As long ago as the murder of Lord William Russell by his valet Courvoisier the Press was of assistance, for an hotel keeper read of the arrest of a man whose description she recognised and who had left a parcel with her.

The finger-print system, which originated in the East under Sir Edward Henry, has now been brought to such a pitch of perfection that a man whose finger-prints have once been taken can always be identified in a very few moments.

The first person who was tracked down and caught by means of the electric telegraph was John Tawell, a Quaker, the murderer of his daughter-in-law, in 1845, and the first murderer who was caught through the agency of the wireless was the notorious Dr. Crippen. But the great ally of the law a hundred years ago and now, is, of course, the stupidity of the criminal.

Before 1829 no properly organised police force existed, and when Sir Robert Peel started his bobbin or "peelers" the feeling was so strong against them that placards all over London appealed to "Englishmen! Britons!! and Honest men!!" to rise up and resist "Peel's bloody gang." Nevertheless, our police force has gone on prospering, and another blow was struck against the criminal world when the C.I.D.—the Criminal Investigation Department—consisting of experts in detection, was established in 1875.

Abolish Hanging!

It is true that inventions such as the telegraph and motorcars help the criminal as well as the police, and are even sometimes the cause of new crimes; we have only to think of the motor handbills to realise that. Yet, on the whole, all the discoveries of the last century are on the side of the angels, and the greater leniency of the law has had favourable results; fewer men behave like savages now they are not treated savagely.

The tendency of the law during the period under review has been to protect more and to punish less. The passing of the Act in 1832, that allows the defendant to go into the box on his own behalf, so that a prisoner is no longer necessarily a dumb man, and the establishment of the Court of Criminal Appeal in 1907 are both steps in the right direction. It almost seems—in spite of the statistics in the matters of rape, stabbing, etc.—that the time has come to try the experiment of abolishing the death penalty altogether.

The feeling of humanity revolts against it more and more, and perhaps in a hundred years' time our grisly paraphernalia of that little early morning walk, pinioning, and the ghastly drop will seem as the whole of hangings for theft a hundred years ago seem to us now. Higher ideals of the duty, not only of the citizen towards the State, but also of the State towards the citizen, seem to have answered so well that perhaps it is not too much to hope that even this experiment might prove successful.

NEED FOR 'VARSITY
COMMERCIALS.SIR ALFRED MOND ON THE
CHANGING ASPECTS
OF INDUSTRY.OLD TYPE NOT GOOD
ENOUGH.

"We are all more and more coming to the conclusion that we want University-trained men for every part of our business activities to-day," Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., told the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association at the Savoy Hotel.

"It is no use now sending round the old type of commercial traveller—a zealous gentleman, very voluble, and very pleasant, who sold people things which they otherwise would not have bought."

"That won't do to-day. You have to send round now scientific men who understand the scientific aspects of what you have to sell and the technical needs of your customers."

"If you go on with intelligent direction and courage, there is no safer investment at all in the world than research."

"I had a very interesting trip to Germany not long ago, and saw some of their magnificent research laboratories. When I compare the amounts we spend on research in this country with what they spend in Germany I feel ashamed."

CUSTODY OF LEGITIMATED
CHILD.PROBLEM FOR LONDON
DIVORCE COURT.

The custody of a child born before marriage and legitimated by the Legitimacy Act, 1926, was the subject of a reserved judgment in the Divorce Division of the High Court, England.

Mr. Cecil Norbury Bednall, of Lewisham Hill, S.E., had been granted a decree nisi against his wife and a difficulty arose in respect to his claim for custody of the child born in May, 1922, two months before the marriage, as the certificate of birth had been lost and the child could not be re-registered without the consent of both parents. The mother, it was said, had taken the child to America.

Mr. Justice Hill said that unless the child was a party to the suit he did not think that the court was one of competent jurisdiction. Therefore, he was unable to make any order for custody.

"It will be," added Mr. Justice Hill, "for the husband's advisers to consider whether there is any method by which the child can be made a party to the suit, or whether a separate suit is to be made for a declaration of legitimacy. I have not applied my mind to that."

Mr. D. Grazebrook, for Mr. Bednall: The decree nisi will stand? Mr. Justice Hill: Yes.

H.M.A.S. "CANBERRA."

LAUNCH ON THE CLYDE BY
PRINCESS MARY.

SIZE AND ARMAMENT.

Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, performed the naming ceremony at the launch of the cruiser *Canberra* for the Royal Australian Navy, at the works of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, Clydebank.

The *Canberra* is the second of the two cruisers ordered from this firm by the Commonwealth Government in 1925, the other being the *Australia*, launched on March 17th and named by Lady Cook, wife of the High Commissioner.

The *Australia* and *Canberra* are of similar design to the new County class in the Royal Navy, of which the first five, the *Berwick*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland*, *Stafford*, and *Kent*, in the order named, are due to be completed between July and next March. They are of 10,000 tons displacement, and have a length of 500ft., a breadth of 63.4ft., and a mean draught at the standard displacement of 16.3ft. The geared turbines will develop 30,000 horse-power, giving a corresponding speed at full-power trial of 31 knots. There is an oil-fuel capacity of 3,400 tons.

In accordance with the Washington Treaty limitations, not only is the tonnage restricted to 10,000, but the calibre of the main armament does not exceed 6in., which means the introduction of a new calibre of gun in the British Service. The cruisers of the *Emerald* type have seven 6in. guns, the "D" class cruisers six 6in., and the "C" class five 6in., while in the *Effingham* class, specially designed for commerce protection overseas, there are seven 7.5in. guns.

The *Australia* and *Canberra* are to have eight 6in. guns, four 4in. anti-aircraft guns, 20 smaller weapons, and eight torpedo tubes. The 6in. guns will be mounted in four twin turrets. The cost of the vessels will be about £2,000,000 sterling each.

There are at present four cruisers on the effective list of the Royal Australian Navy, the *Sydney*, *Melbourne*, *Brisbane*, and *Adelaide*. The first two named, completed in 1913, will be replaced by the *Australia* and *Canberra* when the latter enter service in the spring of 1928. The *Sydney* and *Melbourne* are expected to come to England to turn over their crews to the new vessels. They both rendered excellent service in the war, first in the Pacific and later in the North Sea. The *Sydney*, as is well known, rounded up and destroyed the *Emden* at Cocos Island on November 9th, 1914. Both vessels were in the Second Light Cruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet at the surrender of the German squadrons off Rosyth on November 21st, 1918.

In addition to two cruisers, the Commonwealth Government also has building in England two submarines, the *Ozeley* and *Owney*, which are practically completed, by Messrs. Vickers, Limited. A sea-plane-carrier, the *Albatross*, is under construction in Australia.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 1st.....	5.42 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 2nd.....	5.42 "	7.11 "
" 3rd.....	5.42 "	7.11 "
" 4th.....	5.43 "	7.11 "
" 5th.....	5.43 "	7.11 "
" 6th.....	5.43 "	7.11 "
" 7th.....	5.44 "	7.11 "
" 8th.....	5.44 "	7.11 "
" 9th.....	5.44 "	7.11 "
" 10th.....	5.45 "	7.11 "
" 11th.....	5.45 "	7.11 "
" 12th.....	5.46 "	7.11 "
" 13th.....	5.46 "	7.11 "
" 14th.....	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 15th.....	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 16th.....	5.48 "	7.10 "
" 17th.....	5.48 "	7.10 "
" 18th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 19th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 20th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 21st.....	5.50 "	7.09 "
" 22nd.....	5.50 "	7.09 "
" 23rd.....	5.51 "	7.08 "
" 24th.....	5.51 "	7.08 "
" 25th.....	5.51 "	7.07 "
" 26th.....	5.52 "	7.07 "
" 27th.....	5.52 "	7.06 "
" 28th.....	5.52 "	7.06 "
" 29th.....	5.53 "	7.06 "
" 30th.....	5.53 "	7.05 "
" 31st.....	5.54 "	7.05 "

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IN A SOVIET SHIP.

ONLY THE STEWARDESS
WORKS.BEAR HUNT INTO THE
CAPTAIN'S CABIN.

BAKU.
As we went alongside the Red Flag was run up and broken at the masthead, writes a *Daily Mail* correspondent. It was a significant gesture, for the short voyage from Pahlavi to Baku, two ports on the Caspian Sea, admirably illustrated the spirit and the methods of Soviet rule.

Communism dominated everything, even the allocation of cabins, for when an aged stewardess indicated the stateroom my friend and I expected to share we found that two of the berths were already occupied by fat and heavily painted Georgian girls. We knew no Russian and our embarrassed explanations in English only succeeded in puzzling everybody concerned. Every other cabin was full, and eventually we slept on deck.

Meals were served in the same happy-family spirit. For lunch a bowl of soup was placed in the centre of the table, and good-humoured people in its vicinity filled the plates which were passed to them from either end. When the soup was finished two large dishes of fried sturgeon were brought in, and again everybody helped everybody else. That completed the meal.

Dinner in the same style consisted of soup and stewed meat, and the meal concluded when the dishes were empty.

There was little appearance of discipline on board, and the only person who obviously worked was the aged stewardess, who spent the morning busily polishing brass on deck and carrying pails of water. Meanwhile a big, serious-looking seaman sat on the boatdeck reading a work of apparently devotional literature.

In the afternoon the stewardess came out to sun herself in a brightly flowered orange-coloured dress, and two ship's boys brought out a bear cub to play with. The bear escaped, and galloping clumsily up to the boat-deck, disappeared into the captain's cabin. Undeterred by any foolish respect for such a sacred place the boys followed with whoops of excitement, and recaptured it under the captain's bunk.

MAORIS ON THE
GRAMOPHONE.FIRST RECORDS OF NATIVE
SONGS.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.
Maori haka and native songs, which were recorded for the gramophone during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Rotorua, have proved a complete success and are about to be issued in New Zealand.

A large record-pressing plant has been established at Sydney, and the 24 master records were forwarded there for the purpose of making the gramophone discs.

This is the first occasion upon which Maori songs and haka, performed by Maoris themselves, have been recorded for the gramophone. The Maoris engaged were largely organised by Tai Mitchell, a chief of the Arawa tribe.

The items recorded were four solos with piano accompaniment, a few duets and quartets, and choruses of fifteen artists without accompaniment. The haka come in towards the close of some of the numbers.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 30th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer.....	29.86	29.65	29.65
Temperature.....	86	81	84
Humidity.....	78	87	81
Wind.....	E	ESE	E
Direction.....	3	0	4
Weather.....	0	0	00
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.19

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 86
Lowest open-air Temperature, 30th: 80

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 1st to 7th, 1927.

Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	1	h. m.	4. m.	h. m.	4. m.
Sat.	2	m 0 26	3.8	m 8 18	3.1
Sun.	3	m 10 28	3.8	m 5 26	3.2
Mon.	4	m 20 30	3.8	m 4 34	3.3
Tues.	5	m 30 32	3.8	m 3 42	3.4
Wed.	6	m 40 34	3.8	m 2 50	3.5
Thur.	7	m 50 36	3.8	m 1 58	3.6

H.M.S. "NELSON'S" GUNS.

20 SQUARE MILES TEST AREA.

Gun trials were carried out in the West Bay, ten miles south of Portland Bill, by H.M.S. *Nelson*, Britain's latest warship.

On board were the Second and Third Sea Lords, Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert G. Brand and Vice-Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, as well as the experimental officer and gunnery staff from Whale Island Gunnery School, Portsmouth.

The destroyers *Tilbury*, *Torador*, and *Restless* warned off sea traffic and kept the firing area of 20 square miles clear.

The *Nelson's* 16in. guns were still blazing away at eight o'clock. The weather was so clear within an hour of sundown that, although over 12 miles out, her gun flashes were plainly visible.

The last two or three salvos rattled the windows of old houses at Southwell, near Portland Bill, and in one house pieces of ceiling fell.

The gunfire was not heard beyond a greater distance than 15 to 20 miles.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel
"VOGTLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th July, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th July, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will countersigned by the undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents,
Hong Kong, 28th June, 1927. [5089]NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.THE Steamer
"TRIER"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and FORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on the 30th of June, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents,
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
Hong Kong, 27th June, 1927. [5082]

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S.S. "ADOLF V. BAEYER" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 15th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 28th Aug.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore,
Colombo & Port Said:—

M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 3rd July
M.S. "EMILAND" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 17th July
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 1st Aug.
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 18th Aug.
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TJIBODAS	JAVA, MACASSAR	4th July	6th "	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJIMANOEK	N. C. & AMOY	4th "	6th "	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	10th "	14th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMANG	SHANGHAI, K'UNG	19th "	22nd "	SAIGON & JAVA
TJIPANAN	JAVA, MANILA	17th "	20th "	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJIPAROEK	N. C. & AMOY	18th "	20th "	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJIKINI	JAVA, MACASSAR	18th "	20th "	SHANGHAI
TJISAROEK	BATAVIA	24th "	28th "	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI, K'UNG	26th "	28th "	BATAVIA

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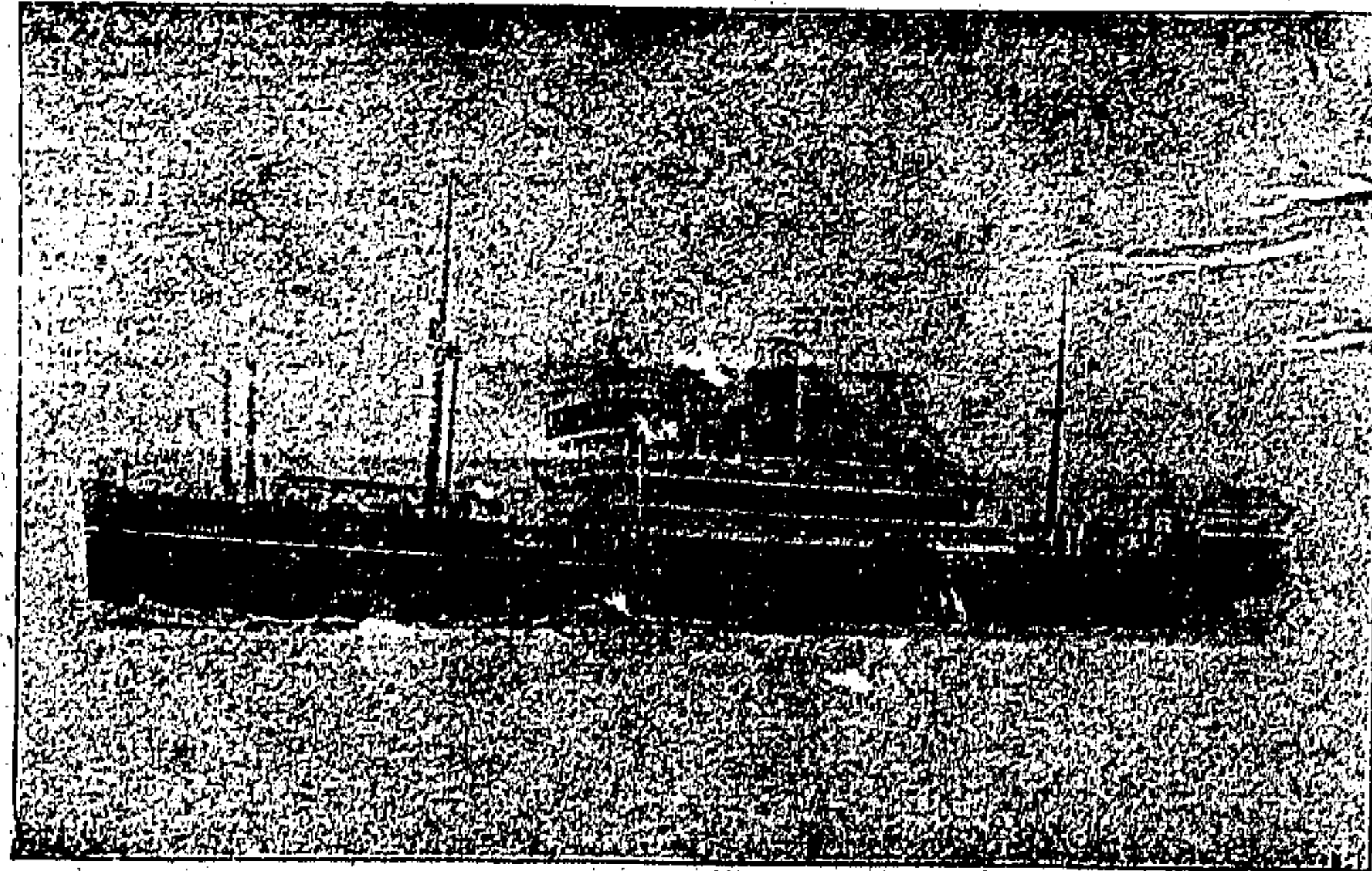
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S.S. "AGAPENOR"	...	Via Suez Canal	1st July.
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	...	Via Suez Canal	14th July.
S.S. "HELENUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	...	Via Suez Canal	14th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG, RONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON [21]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING ... Sunday, the 3rd July, at Noon
HAICHING ... Friday, the 8th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaks Pier) Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port. For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 2nd July, 1927
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 25th July, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprince. King's Building. [19]



KONINKLYKE PAKETVAARI MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE MOTOR SHIP

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on July 7th.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YONG BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [19]

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

June 30th.
Agapenor, British str., 4,799 tons, Capt. J. Ramsay, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—B. & S. Capatlas, French str., 1,917 tons, Capt. J. Furet, from Saigon, which port she left on June 25th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B21—Optory Co. Darry, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16—Chan Yuc Tong.

Nitta Maru, Japanese str., 1,295 tons, Capt. H. Kanaga, from Dairen and Shanghai. The latter port she left on June 25th, with cement and beans, lying at buoy No. C36—O.S.K. Singapore Maru, Japanese str., 4,269 tons, Capt. T. Hirokawa, from Antwerp via Singapore. The former port she left on May 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K. Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lam Shing, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luon Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Vogland, German motor ship, 7,100 tons, Capt. H. Christiansen, from Hamburg, which port she left on May 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Johnson & Co.

West Coast, American str., 5,730 tons, Capt. George Rose, from San Francisco and Manila. The latter port she left on June 28th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. No. A27—Swayne & Hoyt Inc.

June 30th.
Deli Maru, Japanese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. K. Yageta, from Canton, with merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K. Poonshing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. W. A. Balch, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Surabaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,728 tons, Capt. T. Nambu, from Surabaya and Tawau, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—O.S.K. Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sen, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—Wing Heung Co.

Tilman, British str., 6,154 tons, Capt. E. B. Sigmund, from Calcutta via Singapore. The latter port she left on June 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 30th.
Agapenor, for Manila.
Deli Maru, for Swatow.
Hong Sang, for Sandakan.
Hing Tai, for Ningpo.
Poonshing, for Canton.
Singapore, for Keelung.
Sung Bo, for Haiphong.
St. Albans, for Manila.
Surabaya, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon.
Telamachus, for Saigon.
Vogland, for Shanghai.
West Coast, for San Francisco.
Yung Lee, for Amoy.

NEW SHIPPING WAR.

TRADE BETWEEN BRITAIN, EUROPE AND AFRICA.

What is likely to prove one of the most bitter and intense struggles ever entered upon by competitive British shipping companies began early last month.

The whole of the trade between Great Britain and the Continent and South African ports is involved, and already there are indications that the fight, a freight-rates war, may spread to maritime traffic for other parts of the world.

The competition on the South African trade has been caused by the formation of the British and Continental South African Line, of which Sir Robert Thomas, M.P., is the head, and which will use the Cambrian fleet of liners to maintain a monthly service.

It became known some months ago to the other shipping companies, which have an arrangement in regard to freight charges, that the new line was to begin operations on June 25th and was to offer substantially reduced rates for certain classes of cargo.

They accepted the challenge by reducing their rates as from last month, the general average out being about 50 per cent. In some classes of goods the drop is much bigger—in standards, for instance, in which there is a big trade with South Africa, being reduced from 27s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, and galvanised iron from 50s. to 10s. per ton.

As one side has intimated a reduction for one class of goods the other has responded with further and wider cuts until practically all cargoes are now affected. The latest move by the new company has been to offer contracts for five years at the reduced rates.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Monday, July 4th, mid-night
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'burg-S'mp'tn Aug. 12
July 19	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'burg-S'mp'tn Aug. 16
July 27	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 26
Aug. 3	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'burg-S'mp'tn Aug. 30
Aug. 10	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'burg-S'mp'tn Sept. 9
Aug. 16	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 7	P'mth-C'burg Sept. 12
Aug. 24	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-S'mp'tn Sept. 23
Aug. 30	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'mp'tn Sept. 27
Sept. 7	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'mp'tn Oct. 7
Sept. 13	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-S'mp'tn Oct. 11
Sept. 21	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'mp'tn Oct. 21
Sept. 27	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'mp'tn Oct. 28

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, July 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT ... July 6th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... July 11th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... July 19th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... July 19th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

SEA HEROISM IN FOG.

7 SAILORS DIVE FOR DROWNING MAN.

CAPTAIN'S SMART SEAMANSHIP.

Hundreds of British and American Rotarians travelling in the Belgian State mail steamer Jan Bregdel from Dover to-day saw a fine display of bravery by members of the crew when, in a dense Channel fog, a tragedy occurred.

Near the North Goodwins a dining-room steward named Alfred Hopping, whose home is at Ostend, fell from the main deck into the sea.

When the "Man overboard" cry was heard by Capt. Lauwerens on the bridge he performed a splendid feat of seamanship. Although the ship had been travelling at nearly 20 knots, he swung her round, with one engine going ahead and the other astern, in little more than her own length, and a lifeboat with 10 sailors was lowered as the vessel slowed.

Perils Ignored.

Going back into the wake of the steamer, the lifeboat crew found it impossible in the thick mist to locate the missing steamer. With almost reckless courage, 7 of the Belgian sailors then dived from the small boat at intervals in a quarter-of-a-mile radius to search for their shipmate.

They ignored the danger of losing sight of the lifeboat in the fog and gallantly went down time after time. Only by shouting whenever they came to the surface could the sailors vaguely indicate their positions in the water.

After 15 minutes one of the seamen found the steward and supported him until the small boat was rowed to the spot.

A London surgeon and three American physicians from New York, Chicago, and Ohio—all going to represent their profession at the Ostend International Rotarian Convention—attempted to resuscitate the steward when he was brought to the steamer, but they were unable to keep him alive for more than an hour.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" Friday, 1st July, at Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "FOOSHING" Sunday, 3rd July, at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI ... "LAISANG" Tuesday, 5th July, at 7 a.m.
HAI MOI & KOBE ... "CHAKSANG" Tuesday, 5th July, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" Wednesday, 6th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "NAMSANG" Friday, 8th July, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA ... "MINGSANG" Sunday, 10th July, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG ... "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 10th July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "CHIPSING" Monday, 11th July, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HOPSANG" Wednesday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI ... "HOSANG" Thursday, 14th July, at 7 a.m.
HAI MOI & KOBE ...

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran) 12th July.
Steamship "PMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran) 27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" 4th August.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" 21st September.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

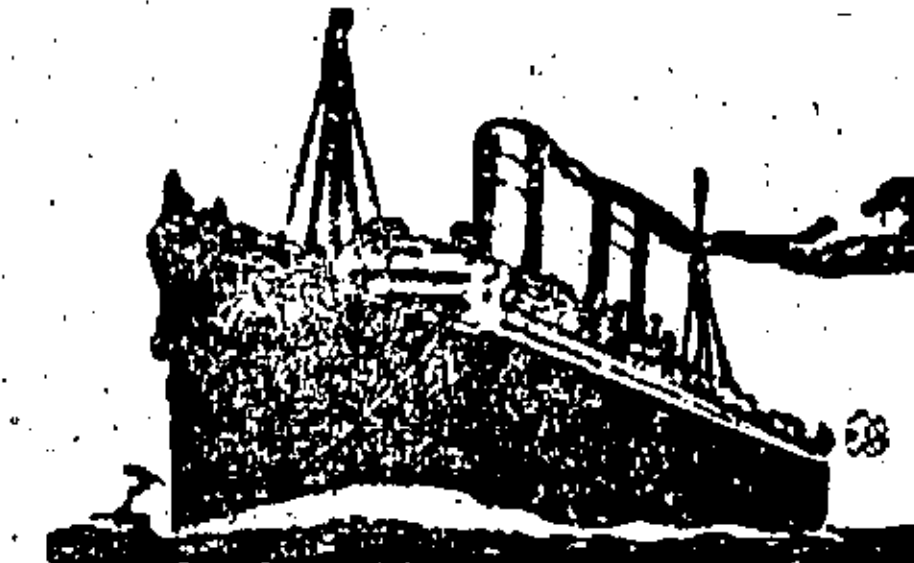
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" ... Due Hong Kong, 5th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" ... 27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" ... 4th August.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" ... 18th August.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE" ... 4th September.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.



Cabin class: £73 4s. Od.
Intermediate class: £48 2s. Od.
To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (THIRTEEN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "TRIER" ...	...	23rd July, 1927.
S.S. "GOTHA" ...	27th July, 1927.	20th August.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	30th August.	24th Sept.
S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	27th Sept.	22nd Oct.
S.S. "FULDA" ...	24th Oct.	19th Nov.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT SAILING TO EUROPE:

S.S. "DESSAU" ... on or about 10th July from Hong Kong.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "KOENIGSBERG" ... on or about 17th July in Hong Kong.

S.S. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug in Hong Kong.

S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 4557.

Queen's Building, Chater Road.

HONG KONG. [20]



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
S/S "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... 4th July.

S.S. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS ...	...	...	5th July
SPHINX ...	...	...	19th July
PAUL LECAT ...	3rd June	5th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZON ...	17th June	19th July	16th Aug.
AMAZONNEAUX ...	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II ...	28th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)
A Class 1st Class ... £ 89. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class ... £ 85. 0s. Od.
C Class 1st Class ... £ 70. 0d. Od. D Class 1st Class ... £ 61. 0s. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Ports of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Transat Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice.)
For full Particulars apply to—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: Central 740. 5, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [19]

Shortest, Most Interesting Way to EUROPE

To the United States—
To Canada!
9 Days Across
from Japan



No long drawn out ocean trip but varied... sea journey with rail... cool and comfortable! Shortest route across the Pacific... from Japan! Shortest across America! Shortest across the Atlantic! And at each transfer, only a step from steamer to train. Express of Canada, Empress of America, Empress of Russia are largest and fastest of liners across the Pacific. 17 days from Hong Kong. 14 days from Shanghai. 9 days from Yokohama. Then, at Vancouver... through the thrilling Canadian Pacific Rockies... Fifty Switzerland in One! The Atlantic Empresses and Cabin Class Ships sail from Montreal and Quebec, 1,000 sheltered miles on the St. Lawrence... then about 4 days open sea... to Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Queenstown, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Hamburg. This Service, combined with the Pacific Railway and Hotel Services on route... offer you, or members of your family travelling alone... the utmost in comfort and solicited personal attention. All one management... Canadian Pacific.

Let a Canadian Pacific agent on his representative tell you how attractive the through rates are and... how short, comfortable and convenient the route.



Canadian Pacific

The World's
Greatest Travel
System

N.Y.K. LINE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SHINYO MARU (Calls Keelung)... Tuesday, 12th July, at 9 a.m.
SIBERIA MARU... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
TAYO MARU... Tuesday, 9th Aug

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
FUSHIMI MARU... Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU... Saturday, 30th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KANAGAWA MARU... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
BENGAL MARU... Thursday, 21st July
TATSUNO MARU... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DELAGO MARU... Tuesday, 12th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
HAKODATE MARU... Friday, 1st July
CEYLON MARU... Friday, 8th July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
NAGANO MARU... Saturday, 2nd July
BARUNA MARU... Monday, 11th July
YAMAGATA MARU (Mojito direct)... Tuesday, 12th July
KAMO MARU... Tuesday, 26th July

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

"will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS On or about July 20th.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M.S. "Danmark"	10th July	—
M.S. "Java"	2nd August	—
M.S. "Asia"	8th September	—
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

THROUGH CARGOES GOOD.

Through freights manifested during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were still heavy, although the number of arrivals was smaller than the previous day. Local imports, on the other hand, slumped considerably.

There were only 6,000 tons of general cargo discharged here, with only 420 tons on one British steamer, the two best returns being 1,750 tons and 1,230 tons. The former were unloaded by the s.s. *Doray*, from Hoihow, and the latter by the *Vogland*, from Hamburg and Miike. Both steamers fly the German flag.

Freights for ports beyond Hong Kong totalled 20,433 tons. These were manifested by nine vessels, with one British steamer carrying 200 tons. The two best contributors were the s.s. *Vogland*, and the *Singapore Maru*. The former vessel carried 6,081 tons from Hamburg and Miike, and the latter 6,200 tons, from Singapore.

Arrivals And Departures.

	Arr.	Dep.
British	2	3
Japanese	6	4
Norwegian	0	2
Chinese	1	2
Dutch	0	1
German	2	1
American	1	0
Total	12	13

The Carriers.

S.S. *Szechuen* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 420 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Agapenor* (British) from Bremen and Shanghai, 200 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *West Coast* (American) from Manila, 200 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,900 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Vogland* (German) from Hamburg and Miike, 1,230 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,081 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Doray* (German) from Hoihow, 1,750 tons for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hagan Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 912 tons for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Lushan Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 48 tons general for Hong Kong and 128 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Nitta Maru* (Japanese) from Shanghai, 497 tons general for Hong Kong and 510 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Del Maru* (Japanese) from Canton, 40 tons general for Hong Kong and 1 ton for other ports.

S.S. *Southern Maru* (Japanese) from Tawao, 1,280 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,070 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Singapore Maru* (Japanese) from Singapore, 280 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,200 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Pook Hong* (Chinese) from Hoihow, 380 tons general for Hong Kong and 145 tons for other ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

S.O.S. SIGNALS RECEIVED.

BRITISH STEAMERS TO THE RESCUE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Silver Line Vessel.
Messrs. Guthrie & Co., agents at Singapore for the Silver Line Ltd., have received cabled information that the third new Silver Line vessel *Silverguava* was delivered to the owners on June 17th after undergoing successful trials at which an average speed of 15.3 knots was obtained. This vessel, with five sister ships, will maintain a service between Far Eastern ports and New York via Suez Canal.

French Steamer In Distress.
The local naval authorities yesterday morning received wireless messages to the effect that the s.s. *Figini*, a French steamer, is aground on a reef between British North Borneo and Coochin-China, and is in imminent danger of breaking up. She is very badly damaged, and has been sending out urgent messages for assistance.

As a result, the s.s. *Dolius* (Blue Funnel Line) and the s.s. *Kiangsu* (Butterfield & Swire) have been diverted from their course and have gone to the rescue. No doubt by now other vessels have also picked up distress messages and are also proceeding to the scene of the mishap.

The *Figini* gave her position as Lat. 8.50 N., Lon. 112.15 E., dangerous water, the London Reef and other outcrops being in the vicinity. The nearest port is Saigon. The distressed vessel is a French steamer belonging to the Cie. Generale Trans-Atlantique, and is known in Hong Kong.

Formerly known as the *Gratula*, the *Figini* was built in 1903 by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., is a steel screw steamer of 3,655 tons gross, and 1,787 tons net, and is 350 feet overall, has a beam of 45.2 feet and depth of 27.2 feet.

The China Navigation Company's steamer, the *Kiangsu*, was on passage from Singapore to Manila when she picked up the S.O.S. signals.

Deck Passengers.
The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 328.

The Rule Of The Road.
The coxswain of the steam launch *Tung Choi*, with two previous convictions against him for the same offence, was summoned before Lt. Comdr. G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday for failing to observe rule of the road. He was fined \$20, or with the alternative of twenty days' hard labour.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.
The Blue Funnel Line's s.s. *Polyphemus* arrived at Marseilles on June 24th.

The Ellerman Line's s.s. *City of Dunkirk* arrived at New York on June 26th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adrastra (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.

Amazona (M.M.), due July 19th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

Arifura (E. & A.), due July 4th.

Asiatic Prince (Prince Line), due to-morrow.

Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.

Benruakie (Ben Line), due July 9th.

Chenonecau (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Eurymachus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Izou (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Khiva (P. & O.), due September 1st.

Macdonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.

Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 13th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 27th.

Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Pingchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Novara (P. & O.), due July 6th.

Novara (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Paul Scott (M.M.), due July 5th.

Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 17th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rhezenor (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.

Takliwa (B.I. & Apear), due July 10th.

Takliwa (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

Tara (B.I. & Apear), due July 11th.

Tandu (E. & A.), due August 8th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Yalou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Aphis*; South Wall Basin, Subs. L.15 and L.19; North Arm, *Vindictive*, *Wishart* and *Waterline*; West Wall Dock, *Vandergent* and Subs. L.2 and L.3; *Caradoc*; Kowloon Dock, *Hermes*; Buoy 7, *Curlew*; Buoy 2, *Delhi*; Buoy 3, *Thracian*; Buoy 4, *Hawkins* (on arrival); Buoy 6, *Dumfries* (on arrival); Buoy 7, *Titania*; Buoy 8, *Ladybird*; Buoy 9, *Wild Swan*; Buoy 10, *Bruce* and *Stirling*; Buoy 11, *Stormcloud*; Buoy 12, *Robin* and *Cicada*; Buoy 18, *Ruthenia*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Helena*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Pruitt* (on arrival); Buoy 21, *Adamastor* (Portuguese); Buoy 24, *Khark*; Buoy 24, H.S. *Maive*; Oil Fuel Jetty, *Portul*; Foreign Men-o-War, *Patria* (Portuguese), U.S.S. *Pampango*, and *Argue* (French).

BANK LINE LTD. AGENTS FOR ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd July

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 10th Aug.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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SERVICES TO

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S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th July

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"ALFORD"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,036	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,519	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,035	24th Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	4th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	19th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July, 11 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ANAFURA"	6,000	25th July	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioh, Ooba, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers from Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TILAWA"	10,006	2nd July, 8 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"ANAFURA"	6,000	5th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,839	7th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	8th July	Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka.
"TARA"	6,322	13th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,519	22nd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	5th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	6,356	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,035	26th Nov.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

* Will not take passengers northwards.

